

REPORT

INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 29th April 1916.

CONTENTS.

PAGE.	PAGE.
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.	(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—
Beluchistan ... 601	Malaria at Dwaraka (Birbhum) ... 605
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.	Malaria mosquito larvæ in fire-prevention buckets ... ib.
(a)—Police—	(f)—Questions affecting the Land—
Calcutta Police changes ... 601	Nil.
The Defence of India Act ... ib.	(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—
Working of Defence of India Act and that of the Defence of Realm Act in India and England ... ib.	A railway complaint ... 605
The Defence Act ... 602	A lamentable accident ... ib.
A proposed memorial to the Government of Bengal ... ib.	(h)—General—
The Rao Sahib's case ... ib.	Why the land-owning classes prefer to live in the Native States? ... 605
Internment of two members of the Bengal Ambulance Corps ... ib.	Calcutta and the new Viceroy ... ib.
Arrests for political crimes ... ib.	'What Germany will do after the war' ... 606
Mr. Muhammad Ali ... ib.	A new danger for India ... ib.
Abolition of some Urdu papers ... ib.	Government's support to the Jubbulpore glass works ... ib.
The Press Act ... 603	'The match industry' ... ib.
The grievances of indigo cultivators in Bihar ... ib.	Dr. E. Hopkinson as a member of the Commission on Indian industries ... ib.
'Oppression by butchers' ... ib.	The increase of taxes and dearness of all articles... ib.
A charge of brutal outrage ... ib.	Prices current ... ib.
Arms should be given to the people for self-defence ... ib.	Subsidy to a Musalman newspaper ... ib.
Waste of lives in accidental deaths ... ib.	Government subsidy to the Moslem Hitaishi ... ib.
'Apprehension of unrest in the Musalman community' ... ib.	A subsidised newspaper ... 607
(b)—Working of the Courts—	The Moslem Hitaishi and Government ... ib.
A second Municipal Magistrate ... 603	'Improper conduct' ... ib.
A bribery case ... 604	Separate electorate for Moslems in the United Provinces ... ib.
'Conviction for bribery' ... ib.	Separate representation ... ib.
The Sessions Judge of South Malabar criticised ... ib.	Special Moslem representation in the United Provinces ... ib.
(c)—Jails—	Commissioner of a Division in Bihar ... 608
Nil.	Oppression regarding collection of subscriptions—A contradiction ... ib.
(d)—Education—	Mr. Justice Beachcroft's <i>locum tenens</i> ... ib.
Maharaja of Mysore as Chancellor of the Hindu University ... 604	'Mr. Justice Rahim' ... ib.
'Who is to be the Chancellor of the Calcutta University?' ... ib.	Ditto ... ib.
About the University ... ib.	Mr. Lowndes as Vice-President of the Imperial Legislative Council ... ib.
'The Presidency College Enquiry Committee' ... ib.	
The Presidency College ... ib.	
A Christian instructress ... 605	
Proposal for increasing the school and college-fees in the Central Provinces ... ib.	

8:21 to 8:30 AM

PAGE.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Nil.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

Nil.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Distress in Brahmanbaria! ... 608

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

"I think of forgetting but cannot forget"	...	608
"Self-government"	...	609
"Our autonomy"	...	ib.
Will India remain deprived?	...	ib.
Enlistment of Bengalis in the army	...	ib.
Proposal for the creation of a Bengali army	...	ib.
"Hollow arguments"	...	ib.
The Chandernagore volunteers	...	ib.
"The present war and Bengal's claim"	...	610
"We are men and not sheep"	...	ib.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS—concl.

Bengali soldiers for the French army...	...	611
Ditto ditto	...	ib.
Ditto ditto	...	ib.
French Bengali soldiers	...	ib.
"The Bengali soldiers of Chandernagore—Rivalry with England"	...	ib.
"Bengali soldiers"	...	ib.
Mesopotamia	...	612
Ditto	...	ib.
General Townshend	...	ib.
Ditto	...	ib.
"Uncommon success of Sir Percy Lake in Mesopotamia"	...	ib.
"Order on Musalman to evacuate Baghdad"	...	ib.
"Turkey"	...	ib.
Trebizond	...	613
"The occupation of Trebizond"	...	ib.
"This side and that"	...	ib.
"Germany and Moslems"	...	ib.
Ditto ditto	...	ib.
Germany and Indian Moslems	...	ib.
"Anti-Islamic feeling of the German Government"	...	614
Russian troops in France	...	ib.
Russia	...	ib.
Verdun	...	ib.
Do.	...	ib.
The war	...	ib.
"End of the preparatory stage"	...	ib.
The German loss according to German official calculation	...	615
Peace talk	...	ib.

PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

List of Indian Newspapers and Periodicals.

[As it stood on the 1st October 1915.]

NOTE.—(N)—Newspapers. (P)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Assamese.</i>				
1	"Banhi" (P) ..	Calcutta	Monthly	Lakshmi Narayan Bezborua, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 46 years.	500
	<i>Bengali.</i>				
2	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ..	Calcutta	Monthly	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinod, Brahmin ; age 56 years.	700
3	"At-Islam" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	kAram Kham ...	500
4	"Alochana" (P) ...	Howrah	Do.	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	500
5	"Ananda" (P)	Mymensingh	Do.	Mahesh Chandra Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
6	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P).	Calcutta	Do.	Pratibha Devi, Brahmo ; age 45 years.	200
7	"Antapur" (P)...	Do.	Do.	Biraj Mohini Ray, Brahmo ; age 30 years.	1,000
8	"Archana" (P)	Do.	Do.	Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 36 years.	800
9	"Arghya" (P)	Do.	Do.	Sures Ch. Palit, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 34 years.	700
10	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P).	Faridpur	Do.	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 75 years.	1,000
11	"Avasar" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Lal Behari Datta, Hindu, Tanti ; age 50 years.	1,600
12	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca	Do.	Sudhanshu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 41 years.	600
13	"Baidya Sammilani" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Bikrampur, Ambastha Sammilani. Dacca.	1,000
14	"Baidya Sanjivani" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Upendra Nath Vaidyaratna, Hindu Baidya ; age about 52 years.	500
15	"Baishnava Samaj" (P) ...	Do.	Bi-monthly	Surendra Mohan Adhikary	500
16	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore	Monthly	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Barui ; age 55 years.	500
17	"Balak" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	J. M. B. Duncan	5,500
18	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P)	Do.	Do.	Sukumar Dutt, Brahmo ; age 43 years.	700
19	"Bangabandhu" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo ; age 57 years.	150
20	"Banga Mahila" (P) ...	.....	Do.	Abinash Ch. Sarbbabhouma, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	.....
21	"Bangali" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banarji ; Brahmin ; age 69 years.	4,000
22	"Bangaratna" (N)	Krishnagar	Weekly	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar ; age 30 years.	400
23	"Bangavasi" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Rai Sahib Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 58 years.	19,000
24	"Bankura Darpan" (N).	Bankura	Do.	Rama Nath Mukharji ; age 54 years	453
25	"Barisal Hitaishi" (N)	Barisal	Do.	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 37 years.	625

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
Part I of Weekly Report					
List of Indian Newspapers and Periodicals					
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
26	" Basumati " (N) ...	Calcutta	Weekly	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Hari-pada Adhikary ; age 48 years.	14,000
27	" Baddha Bandhu " (P) ...	Do.	Monthly	Sriman Purnananda Swami, age 32 years.	750
28	" Bhakti " (P) ...	Howrah	Do.	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 29 years.	600
29	" Bharat Laxmi " (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Raddha Nath De, Subarnabanik ; age about 35 years.	1,000
30	" Bharati " (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Mani Lal Ganguli Brahmo ; age about 32 years.	1,700
31	" Bharatmalila " ...	Dacca	Do.	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutta, Brahmo ; age 34 years.	450
32	" Bhisak Darpan " (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Rai Sahib Giris Chandra Bagchi ...	250
33	" Bharatbarsha " (P) ..	Do.	Do.	Amulya Charan Ghosh Vidyabhu-shan, Kayastha ; age 39 years ; and Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha, age 51 years.	4,000
34	" Bidushak " (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Kshetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	200
35	" Bijnan " (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar, Satgope ; age about 43 years.	300
36	" Bikrampur " (P) ...	Mymensingh	Quarterly	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age 35 years.	500
37	" Birbhum Varta " (N) ...	Suri	Weekly	Devendra Nath Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	997
38	" Birbhumi " (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Kulada Prasad Malik, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 34 years.	1,000
39	" Birbhum Vasi " (N) ...	Rampur Hat	Weekly	Tara Sundar Mukherji	700
40	" Brahman Samaj " (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkapadhi...	1,000
41	" Brahma Vadi " (P) ...	Barisal	Monthly	Manamohan Chakravarti, Brahmo ; age 52 years.	660
42	" Brahma Vidya " (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha.	800
43	" Burdwan Sanjivani " (N).	Burdwan	Weekly	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 25 years.	700
44	" Byabasay O Baniya " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sachindra Prosad Basu, Brahmo ; age 37 years.	900
45	" Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha " (N).	Bhawanipur	Weekly	Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 31 years.	800
46	" Charu Mihir " (N) ...	Mymensingh	Do.	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 42 years	800
47	" Chhatra " (P) ...	Dacca	Monthly	Sasibhusan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 49 years.	500
48	" Chikitsa Prakas " (P) ...	Nadia	Do.	Dhirendra Nath Haldar, Hindu, Gandabanik ; age 33 years.	400
49	" Chikitsa Sammilani " (P)...	Calcutta	Do.	Kayiraj Sital Chandra Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
50	" Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan " (P)	Do.	Do.	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya ; age 45 years.	300
51	" Chinsura Vartavaha " (N).	Chinsura	Weekly	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	1,000
52	" Dainik Chandrika " (N).	Calcutta	Daily except on Thursdays.	Panchcowri Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	4,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
53	" Dainik Basumati " (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 48 years, and others.	3,000
54	" Dacca Prakash " (N)	Dacca	Weekly	Sasi Bhushan Biswas. Hindu, Kayastha.	800
55	"Darsak" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Satis Chandra Bhattacharji, Brahmin ; age about 40 years.	2,000
56	"Dharma-o-Karma" (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu Brahmin.	1,000 to 1,200
57	"Dharma Tatva" (P)	Do.	Fortnightly	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo	300
58	"Dharma Pracharak" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Nrisingha Ram Mukherji Hindu, Brahmin ; age 52 years.	2,000
59	"Diamond Harbour Hitaishi" (N).	Diamond Harbour	Weekly	Mohendra Nath Tatwanidhi, Hindu, Mahisya ; age 54 years.	2,500
60	"Dhruba" (P)	Ditto	Monthly	Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	490
61	"Education Gazette" (N)	Chinsura	Weekly	Kumatdeo Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 25 years.	1,500
62	" Faridpur Hitaishini " (N).	Faridpur	Do.	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya ; age about 78 years.	900
63	"Galpa Lahari" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Juanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 37 years.	2,000
64	"Gambhira" (P)	Malda	Bi-monthly	Krishna Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age about 35 years.	300
65	"Gaud-duta" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla, Hindu, Baidya.	400
66	"Grihastha" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha ; age 57 years.	3,000
67	"Hakin" (P)	Do.	Do	Masihar Rahaman, Muhammadan ; age 32 years.	500
68	"Sri Gauranga Sevaka" (P)	Murshidabad	Do.	Lalit Mohan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 57 years.	600
69	"Hare School Magazine" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Harendra Lal Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha	500
70	"Hindu Ranjika" (N)	Rajshahi	Weekly	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan ; age 41 years.	290
71	"Hindu Sakha" (P)	Hooghly	Monthly	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	200
72	" Hitavadi " (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Chandrodaya Vidyavinode, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	37,000
73	" Islam-Rabi " (N)	Mymensingh	Do.	Maulvi Maziuddin Ahmad, Muslim ; age about 34 years.	700
74	"Jagat-Jyoti" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist ; age 57 years.	700
75	" Jagaran " (N)	Bagerhat	Weekly	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300
76	"Jahannabi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sudhakrista Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 31 years.	600
77	"Jangipur Samoad" (N)	Murshidabad	Weekly	Sarat Chandra Paudit, Hindu, Brahmin.	About 100
78	"Janmabhumi" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 31 years.	300

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
79	" Jasohar " (N) ...	Jessore ...	Weekly ...	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
80	" Jubak " (P) ...	Santipur ...	Monthly ...	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo ; age 40 years.	300
81	" Jugi-Sammilani " (P) ...	Comilla ...	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi ; age about 35 years.	1,500
82	" Jyoti " (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	2,000
83	" Kajer-Loke " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	350
84	" Kalyani " (N) ...	Magura ...	Weekly ...	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	300
85	" Kangal " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Akinuddin Pradhan, Muhammadan ; age 20 years.	100
86	" Kanika " (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 39 years.	150
87	" Karmakar Bandhu " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar ; age 44 years.	500
88	" Kasipur-Nibasi " (N) ...	Barisal ...	Weekly ...	Pratap Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 69 years.	500
89	" Kayastha Patrika " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Upendra Nath Mitra, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 33 years.	750
90	" Khulnavasi " (N) ...	Khulna ...	Weekly ...	Gopal Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 53 years.	350
91	" Krishak " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Nikunja Bihari Datta, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	1,000
92	" Krishi Samvad " (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Nishi Kanta Ghosh ; age about 35 years.	1,000
93	" Kshristya Bandhav " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Mathura Nath Nath, Christian ; age about 51 years.	500
94	" Kushadaha " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Brahma ; age 37 years.	500
95	" Mahajan Bandhu " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 45 years.	400
96	" Mahila " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Revd. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahma ; age 60 years.	200
97	" Mahila Bandhav " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Miss K. Blair ; age 60 years ...	500
98	" Mahishya Mahila " (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Srimati Krishna Bhabani Biswas, Hindu, Kaibarta.	300
99	" Mahisya Samaj " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta	1,200
100	" Mahisya-Surhid " (P) ...	Diamond Harbour ...	Do. ...	Haripada Haldar, Hindu, Kaivarta ; age 81 years.	350
101	" Malancha " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta ; Hindu, Vaidya ; age 45 years.	1,500
102	" Malda Samachar " (N) ...	Malda ...	Weekly ...	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,100
103	" Manasi " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	2,000
104	" Mandarmala " ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo ; age about 57 years.	400
105	" Marmabani " (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray ...	3,500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
106	"Medini Bandhab" (N)	Midnapore	Weekly	Gossaindas Karan, Hindu, Satgope ; age 26 years.	500
107	"Midnapore Hitalshi" (N).	Do.	Do.	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	1,700
108	"Moslem Hitalshi" (N).	Calcutta	Do.	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque.	6,300
109	"Muhammadi" (N)	Do.	Do.	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman ; age 40 years ; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 7,000
110	"Mukul" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo ; age 40 years.	450
111	"Murshidabad Hitalshi" (N).	Saidabad	Weekly	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	250
112	"Nabagraha Prasanga" (P)	Mymensingh	Monthly	.....	.....
113	"Nandini" (P)	Howrah	Issued every two months.	Ashutosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya ; age 32 years.	500
114	"Natya Mandir" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Mani Lal Baperji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 31 years.	700
115	"Narayan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Mr. Chitta Ranjan Das, Hindu ; age 48 years.	2,000
116	"Nava Vanga" (N)	Chandpur	Weekly	Harendra Kishor Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 26 years.	400
117	"Nayak" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Panchcowri Banarji Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	200
118	"Navya Bharat" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Devi Prasanna Ray Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age 62 years.	1,000 to 1,500
119	"Nihar" (N)	Contai	Weekly	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahma ; age 55 years.	500
120	"Nirjhar" (P)	Calcutta	Quarterly	Srish Chandra Ray, Kayastha ; age about 50 years.	500
121	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N)	Noakhali Town	Weekly	Fazlar Rahman, Muhammadan ; age 32 years.	400
122	"Pabna Hitalshi" (N)	Pabna	Do.	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	650
123	"Pakshik Patrika" (P)	Serampore	Fortnightly	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	500
124	"Pallivasi" (N)	Kalna	Weekly	Sashi Bhushan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	300
125	"Pallivarta" (N)	Bongong	Do.	Charu Chandra Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 44 years.	500
126	"Pantha" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Rajendra Lal Mukharji	800
127	"Pataka" (P)	Do.	Do.	Hari Charan Das, Hindu, carpenter by caste.	500
128	"Pataka" (P)	Barisal	Quarterly	Rev. J. D. Raw	500
129	"Prabhini"	Do.	Weekly	Panchkari Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin	3,000
130	"Prachar" (P)	Jayanagar	Monthly	Revd. G. C. Dutt, Christian ; age 48 years.	1,400
131	"Praja Bandhu" (N)	Tippera	Fortnightly	Purna Chandra Chakraverti, Kai-varta, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	210
132	"Prajapati" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Kumar	1,500

No	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
133	"Prantavasi" (N)	Netrakona	Fortnightly	Jogez Chandra Chowdhuri, Brahmin	800
134	"Prasun" (N)	Katwa	Weekly	Banku Behari Ghosh, Hindu, Goala ; age 44 years.	715
135	"Pratijna" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Jatindra Lal Mukharji, Brahmin ; age 28 years.	500
136	"Pratihar" (N)	Berhampore	Do.	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 67 years.	506
137	"Pratima" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Hari Sadhon Mukharji, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	500
138	"Prativasi" (P)	Do.	Do.	Satya Charan Mitra, Kayastha ; age 32 years.	500
139	"Pravasi" (P)	Do.	Do.	Ramanunda Chatterji, M.A., Brahmo ; age 56 years.	5,000
140	"Priti" (P)	Do.	Do.	Pransankar Sen, M.A., Hindu, Baidya ; age 31 years.	300
141	"Rahasya Prakash" (P)	Do.	Do.	Purna Chandra De, Subarnabanik ; age 34 years.	300
142	"Rajdut" (P)	Do.	Do.	Rev. Rasra Maya Biswas, Christian ; age 32 years.	700
143	"Rangpur Darpan" (N)	Rangpur	Weekly	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	400
144	"Rangpur Sahitya Parishad Patrika" (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L., Hindu, Rajbansi.	500
145	"Ratnakar" (N)	Asansol	Week'y	Abdul Latif ; age 35 years ; Muhammadan.	783
146	"Rayat" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Naziruddin Ahmad, Mussalman ; age about 34 years.	900
147	"Sabuj Patra" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Pramatha Nath Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age about 40 years.	500
148	"Sahitya" (P)	Do.	Do.	Suresh Chandra Samajpati ; age about 47 years.	3,000
149	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan, Hindu, Acharyya by caste ; age 50 years.	2,800
150	"Sahitya Sanhita" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Shyama Charan Kaviratna, Brahmin ; age 61 years.	500
151	"Sahitya Samvad" (P)	Howrah	Do.	Pramatho Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 35 years.	1,300
152	"Saji" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Kshetra Mohan Gupta	300
153	"Samaj Bandhu" (P)	Do.	Do.	Adhar Chandra Das, Hindu, Mahisya ; age 35 years	450
154	"Samaj Chitra" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Satish Chandra Roy	300
155	"Samay" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Jnanendra Nath Das, Brahmo ; age 61 years.	About 1,000
156	"Sammilan" (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Kunja Behari Das, a barber by caste	200
157	"Sammilani" (N)	Do.	Fortnightly	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo ; age about 42 years.	300
158	"Sammilani" (P)	Do.	Monthly	N. J. Basu, M.A.	400
159	"Sandes" (P)	Do.	Do.	Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo ; age 46 years.	3,000
160	"Sanjivani" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others	6,000

No.	Name of publication	Where published.	Edition	Name, caste and age of Editor	Circulation
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
161	"Sankalpa" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Amulya Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age about 34 years.	2,000
162	"Sansodhini" (N)	Chittagong	Weekly	Kashi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo ; age about 60 years.	400
163	"Santosh" (P)	Mymensingh	Monthly	Mohim Gh. Chakdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	500
164	"Saswati" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Nikhil Nath Roy, Kayastha ; age 50 years.	500
165	"Sebak" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Surendra Sasi Dutta ; age 35 years	300
166	"Senapati" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Revd. W. Carey ; age 58 years	200
167	"Serampore" (N)	Serampore	Weekly	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	400
168	"Sisu" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	8,000
169	"Saurabha" ...	Dacca	Do.	Kedar Nath Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	1,000
170	"Silpa-o-Subitya" (P)	Chinsura	Do.	Netai Chand Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin, age 36 years.	850
171	"Siksha-o-Swasthya" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Atul Chandra Sen, M. A. B.L., Baidya ; age 40 years.	200
172	"Sikshak" (P)	Barisal	Do.	Revd. W. Carey ; age 57 years	125
173	"Siksha Prachar" (P)	Mymensingh	Do.	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury ; age 37 years.	1,000
174	"Siksha Samachar" (N)	Dacca	Weekly	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya ; age 38 years.	1,500
175	"Snehamayi" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Revd. A. L. Sarkar	700
176	"Sopau" (P)	Do.	Do.	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo ; age 37 years.	250
177	"Sri Nityananda Sebak" (P)	Murshidabad	Do.	Avinash Chandra Kavyatirtha, Brahmin ; age 47 years.	400
178	"Sri Baishnav Dharma Prachar" (P).	Burdwan	Do.	Krishna Behari Goswami, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	300
179	"Sri Sri Gauranga Sebak" (P).	Calcutta	Do.	Lalit Mohan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin, age about 58 years.	400
180	"Sri Sri Krishna Chaitanya Tattwa Pracharak" (P).	Do.	Do.	Dr. Priya Nath Nandi, age 56 years	150
181	"Sri Sri Nitya Dharma" (P)	Kalighat	Do.	Satya Nath Biswas	300
182	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P).	Calcutta	Do.	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnav ; age 32 years.	600
183	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika" (N).	Do.	Weekly	Nisi Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya age 32 years.	1,200
184	"Sumati" (P) ...	Dacca	Monthly	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	431
185	"Suprabhat" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Sm. Kumudini Mitra, Brahmo ; age 31 years.	900
186	"Suraj" (N)	Pabna	Weekly	Manmatha Nath Sanyal	500
187	"Suhrit" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo ; age 31 years.	300
188	"Suhrid" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Jatindra Mohan Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 37 years.	300

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—concluded.</i>					
189	"Surabhi" (P) ...	Contai ...	Monthly ...	Baranashi Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 46 years.	300
190	"Swarnakar Bandhav." (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do ...	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., goldsmith by caste ; age 42 years.	500
191	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do ...	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, M.B. ...	4,000
192	"Tambuli Patrika" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rajendra Nath Som, Tambuli ; age 33 years.	600
193	"Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rajkristo Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 37 years.	300
194	"Tapaban" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Shyama Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	700
195	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., Brahmo ; age 43 years.	500
196	"Tattwa Manjari" ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Kali Charan Basu ; age about 42 years.	600
197	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rabindra Nath Tagore, Brahmo ; age 53 years.	300
198	"Theatre" (N) ^o ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Moni Lal Banerji, Brahmin ; age about 30 years.	800
199	"Toshini" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Baidya ; age 43 years.	1,250
200	"Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kamal Hari Mukherji ...	900 to 1,000
201	"Triveni" (P) ...	Gacha ...	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	100
202	"Tripura Hitaisi" (N) ...	Comilla ...	Weekly ...	Afazuddin Ahmad ...	600
203	"Uchchasa" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 34 years.	150
204	"Udbodhana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Swami Saradananda ...	1,500
205	"United Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Narayan Krishna Goswami, Brahmin ; age 29 years.	3,000 to 10,000
206	"Upasana" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Radha Kamal Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 27 years.	100
207	"Utsav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others	1,000
208	"Vartavaha" (N) ...	Ranaghat ...	Weekly ...	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	415
209	"Vasudha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya ...	500
210	"Vijaya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Manoranjan Guha Thakurta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 53 years.	700
211	"Viswadut" (N) ...	Howrah ...	Weekly ...	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	2,000
212	"Viswavarta" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Abinash Chandra Gupta, Vaidya ; age 38 years.	1,000
213	"Yamuna" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A., Kayastha ; age 32 years.	900
214	"Yubak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Yogananda Pramanick, Brahmo ; age 40 years.	300
<i>English-Bengali.</i>					
215	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P).	Mymensingh ...	Monthly ...	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
216	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	G. C. Basu ; Hindu Kayastha ; age 49 years.	600

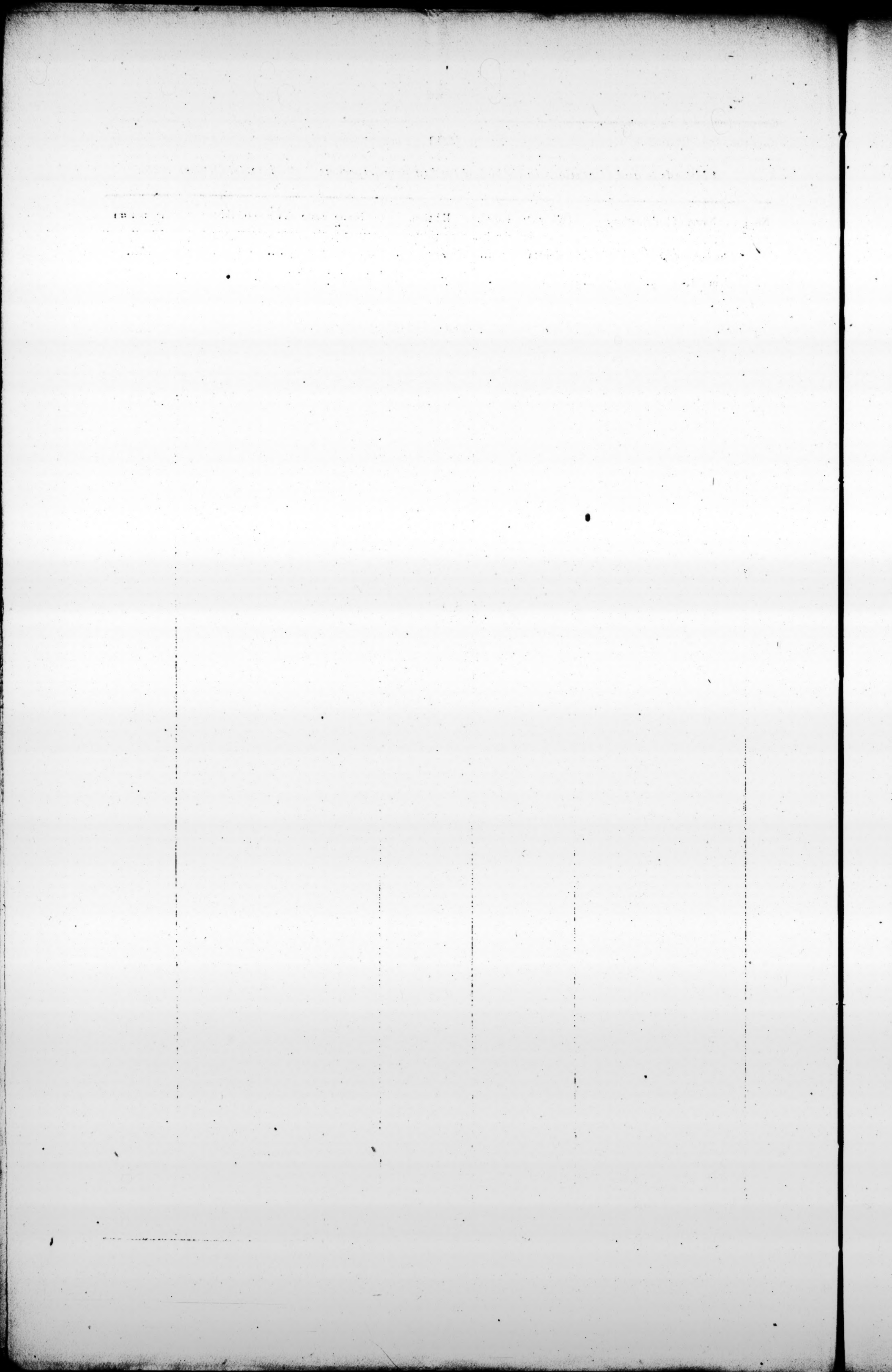
No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>English-Bengali—concluded.</i>					
217	"Commercial Advertiser" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Radha Kissen Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 50 years.	250
218	"Dacca College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	Quarterly	Mr. R. B. Painsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin	500
219	"Dacca Gazette" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Satya Bhusan Dutt Roy, Baidya; age 48 years.	500
220	"Dacca Review" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	800
221	"Fraternity" ...	Calcutta	Quarterly	Revd. W. E. S. Holland	200
222	"Jagannath College Magazine" (P).	Do.	Monthly	Rai Lalit Mohan Chatterji Bahadur, Brahmo.	900
223	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	Quarterly	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College.	300
224	"Rangpur Dikprakash" (N).	Rangpur	Weekly	Pramatha Nath De	300
225	"Ripon College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta	Bi-monthly	Sukumar Dutta, M.A., Hindu, Kayastha; age 30 years.	2,000
226	"Sanjaya" (N)	Faridpur	Monthly	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 41 years.	500
227	"Scottish Churches College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta	Five issues in the year.	Revd. J. Watt, M.A., and S. C. Ray	1,200
228	"Tippera Guide" (N)	Comilla	Weekly	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 49 years.	300
<i>Garo.</i>					
229	"Achikni Ribeng" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Miss E. C. Bond and W. C. Mason	550
230	"Phri g Phring" (P)	Do.	Do.	D. McDonald	400
<i>Hindi.</i>					
231	"Bharat Mitra" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Babu Ambika Prasad Baghai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	3,000
232	"Bir Bharat" (N)	Do.	Do.	Pandit Ramananda Dobe, Hindu, Brahmin; age 32 years.	1,500
233	"Calcutta Samachar" (N)	Do.	Do.	Amrita Lal Chakravarti; Hindu, Brahmin; age about 60 years.	2,000
234	"Chota Nagpur Dut Patrika" (P).	Ranchi	Monthly	Revd. E. H. Whitley, Christian	450
235	"Daily Price List" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Bhupat Ram	250
236	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N).	Do.	Daily	Babu Ram Parad Kar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 33 years.	2,500
237	"Daragar Daptar" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 29 years.	800
238	"Hindi Vangavasi" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Harikissan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 39 years.	5,500
239	"Jaina Siddhanta Bhaskar" (P).	Do.	Monthly	Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain; age about 40 years.	.....
240	"Manoranjan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Ishwari Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 52 years.	500
241	"Marwari" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Iswar Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 44 years.	300

No.	Name of publication	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Hindi—concluded.</i>				
242	"Ratnakar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hari Kissen Joshi, Hindu, Khatiya; age 38 years	1,000
243	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Kassic Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 45 years.	450
	<i>Parvatiya.</i>				
244	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling ...	Monthly ...	Rev. G. P. Pradhan, Christian; age 62 years.	400
	<i>Persian.</i>				
245	"Habul Matin" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Saiyid Jafaluddin, Muhammadan; age 70 years.	1,500
	<i>Poly-lingual.</i>				
246	"Printers' Provider" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ..	S. T. Jones ...	500
	<i>Sanskrit.</i>				
247	"Vidyodaya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Bhaba Bibhuti Bidyabhushan, M.A., Hindu, Brahmin; age 33 years.	500
	<i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>				
248	"Aryya Prabha" (P) ...	Chittagong ...	Monthly ...	Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta, Brahmin.	500
249	"Hindu Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Rai Yadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur, Barujibi; age 61 years.	940
250	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Hari Mohan Das Thakur ...	400
	<i>Urdu.</i>				
251	"Anwar-ul-Akhbar" ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Maulvi Muhammad Irshad Hossain, Muhammadan; age 40 years.	800
252	"Negar Bazm" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Muhammad Sayed Hossain Askari, M.A.; age 27 years, and another.	400
253	"Refaqat" (N) ^c ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	Munshi Muhammad Nazimuddin Ahmed, Muhammadan; age 42 years.	700
254	"Durbin" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. A. M. Suhrawardy ...	800
255	"Resalat" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Golam Hossain, Muhammadan; age about 31 years.	2,000
256	"Resalat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Maulvi Golam Hossain, Muhammadan; age about 30 years.	400
257	"Safir" (N) ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	Hakim Ali Hussain Safir ...	1,000
258	"Tandrut" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 45 years.	250
259	"Tarjoman" (N) ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	Saiyid Ali Kumari, Mussalman; age about 36 years.	1,000
260	"Tirmezee" (N) ^c ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Saiyid Ali Asgar Termzel, Muhammadan; age about 25 years.	200
	<i>Uriya.</i>				
261	"Utkal Varta" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Mani Lal Moharana, Karmakar by caste; age about 50 years.	200

* Suspended.

Additions to and alterations in the list of Indian newspapers as it stood on 1st October 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	Albalagh (N.) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....
2	Iqdam (N.) ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	Maulvi Mohiuddin, B.A. ...	.....
3	Rayat ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....
4	Adib ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	.....	.....
5	Sadaqat ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	.....



I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 25th April is greatly concerned at the murder of the Assistant Political Agent of Beluchistan and is very anxious to have the details connected with the incident, which no other paper but the *Pioneer* and the *Civil and Military Gazette* will be in a position to furnish.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Ap. 25th, 1916.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

2. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 24th April writes:—

Calcutta Police changes.

We are all now busy with high politics, deeply engrossed in thoughts of Europe and the war and we do not care to think what is happening in Calcutta. None has clearly pointed out how the reduction in the number of thanas in the city will greatly inconvenience the public here. Then again, a big Police Court has been located close to Nimtolla and that means that when people undertake criminal litigation, they must start prepared to go to their final doom at the cremation ground.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
April 24th, 1916.

3. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 21st April writes that in England

The Defence of India Act.

the Defence Act is being worked in a way which cannot be held reprehensible considering the state of war which exists. There Government is not both accuser and Judge and the man to be punished is informed of the charge against him. In India conditions are quite different. The accused is not informed of the charge against him and is not allowed to defend himself. Of course the high officials take care to see that no injustice is done, but their subordinate agents, upon whom they must wholly rely, are not incapable of wrong-doing, either purposely or otherwise. There is no dearth of instances of false cases and reports being got up by the Indian police.

MOHAMMADI,
April 21st, 1916.

4. The *Sadakat* (Calcutta) of the 19th April says that Lord Carmichael's

Working of Defence of India Act and that of the Defence of Realm Act in India and England.

speech on the working of the Defence of India Act is a weighty one, cannot for a moment be doubted. His Excellency has admitted his grave responsibility in this matter. This may, to a certain extent, reassure the public mind, but cannot certainly go a long way to allay all anxieties. The Governor of a big province like Bengal has many responsibilities. He cannot certainly investigate all cases himself, and has naturally to leave this work to the members of the Executive Council, who have in their turn to depend upon subordinate officers, with the result that actual investigation into the conduct of suspects falls upon the shoulders of the Criminal Investigation Department. Even here the high European officials cannot look into the matter themselves. The work falls on the shoulders of the Indian officers who, in the language of His Excellency, do not enjoy the confidence of the people. It is, therefore, natural for the people to consider the law courts as the best place to test their innocence. They naturally feel dejected when they find that their liberties are being curbed or curtailed, without any trial in a law court. It is true that the police service has much improved during the last few years, as it has attracted men of better education and of good families who are trying to discharge their duties with honesty of purpose and singleness of aim.

SADAKAT,
April 19th, 1916.

One of the serious difficulties which stand in the way of co-operation between the police and the people is the ignorance which prevails among the lower ranks of the police as well as of the people.

It is rather interesting to note the difference which exists in the working of the Defence of Realm Act and the Defence of India Act in England and India. From the details of a discussion in Parliament on the subject

we learn that in England the suspected person is in every case informed of the reason of his detention, but the reverse is the case in India. Similar orders should be passed in India. The rigours of the Act would be a good deal softened if an opportunity were given to the High Courts for hearing an appeal and if the individuals on whom falls the iron grip of the Defence of India Act were allowed to defend themselves before a non-official committee.

BANGALI,
April 21st, 1916.

5. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 21st April thanks Government for providing allowances for the support of persons interned under the new law. It is believed that

The Defence Act,

Government have taken steps to promptly dispose of all applications for such allowances. The Defence Act is condemned by public opinion, because its operation involves the punishment of people on one-sided reports of the police, without the accused being called on to make a defence. It is a most harsh law, and if there be any the least suspicion of the guilt of any person, he should at once be released.

SADAKAT,
April 23rd, 1916.

6. The *Sadakat* (Calcutta) of the 23rd April says that there is a movement afoot to memorialize the Bengal Government on behalf of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who has lately been interned, requesting it to reconsider

A proposed memorial to the Government of Bengal.

its order. The paper hopes that Lord Carmichael will favourably consider the memorial.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
April 18th, 1916.

7. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 18th April hopes that the Government of India will do justice to Rao

The Rao Sahib's case.

Gopal Singh Rahtor, who has memorialized Gov-

ernment against the ill-treatment to which he is being subjected during his internment. What has the Rao Sahib done that he should be singled out for bad treatment? Up to this time no other interned individual has been treated in this way. By doing justice to him Government will strengthen the loyal feelings of the Rajputs. This case should be disposed of as early as possible.

BANGALI
April 25th, 1916

8. Referring to the recent internment of two members of the Bengal Ambulance Corps, the *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the

Internment of two members of the Bengal Ambulance Corps.

25th April writes that the police have not acted properly in interning them. They may be guilty,

but there would have been no harm in sending them to Mesopotamia, where they would have rendered a good account of themselves and become reformed in character.

NAYAK,
April 25th, 1916.

9. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 25th April, referring to the arrest of two members of the Bengal Ambulance Corps for

Arrests for political crimes.

political crime, writes that apparently intern-

ments are still to go on for some time. We are told that none is arrested like this if he is really innocent. It may be so. Those in authority cannot harass the public uselessly. We know nothing and cannot criticise these arrests, but we have not lost faith in the authorities. It is useless blaming Government for making these arrests, for neither their guardians (many of them high Government officials) nor the so-called leaders of public opinion are prepared to stand surety for their good behaviour. What else then can Government do under the circumstances?

BANGALI,
April 26th, 1916.

10. Referring to the memorial submitted to the Viceroy by Mr.

Mr. Muhammad Ali.

Muhammad Ali, the *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 20th

April writes that the whole of India anxiously awaits the result of the memorial. The matter is one which vitally affects the entire Indian Press and the paper hopes that Lord Chelmsford, who is a liberal-minded statesman, will do justice in the matter.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
April 26th, 1916.

11. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 25th April does not think

Abolition of some Urdu papers.

that it is proper to find fault with Government, as one of its Musalman contemporaries has done

for the abolition of a number of Urdu papers. Government has appointed a Hindu and a Musalman Press Censor who first warn a newspaper for any indiscretions that it may be guilty of, and then abolish it if the warning has no effect. You may blame the Press Act, says the paper, but not the way in which it is administered.

12. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 24th April endorses the remarks made by the *Musalman* regarding the abolition of *Al Hilal*, the *Ikdam* and the *Tarjoman* and writes that Hindus and Musalmans should jointly agitate against the Press Act.

BANGALI,
April 24th, 1916.

13. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 19th April refers to the recent confiscation of a pamphlet by the Bihar and Orissa Government regarding oppression on raiyats in Champaran. Apart from the merits of this particular act of confiscation, it behoves Government to see that indigo cultivators are not oppressed by the planters, for that will militate against all chances of the revival of the industry, for which the present war affords an admirable opportunity, the import of artificial indigo from Germany having now ceased.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
April 19th, 1916.

14. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 17th April quotes from the *Charu Mihir* a story of oppression by butchers at Ballah. They impaled a living cow in front of the Hindu boarding house belonging to the local school—the carcass is still lying there. Some of the students and masters are in consequence leaving the school. During the last *Dol Jatra* some ruffians stoned one of the processions and smashed one of the cars of the idol. It is high time that the necessary measures of redress were adopted. It cannot be, as some people say, that Government is now, because of this war, unwilling to interfere with a particular section of the population.

BANGALI,
April 17th, 1916.

15. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 22nd April refers to two cases of outrage on young Hindu girls by Moslem rowdies at Krishnagar village, Bagerhat (Khulna) and at Pryakandi, Muktagacha, Mymensingh, and observes that the stories of these terrible charges make one's hair stand on end. Let Lord Carmichael take steps to prevent the recurrence of such incidents.

BANGAVASI,
April 22nd, 1916.

16. The *Marwari* (Calcutta) of the 24th April says that not a day passes but we hear of dacoities taking place in Bengal. In view of the defenceless condition of the people which has emboldened these rascally dacoits Government should give arms to its subjects.

MARWARI,
April 24th, 1916.

17. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 22nd April refers gloomily to the increasing number of deaths in Bengal caused by the ravages of wild beasts. What with the depredations of thieves and dacoits, the oppressions of zamindars and policemen, the sufferings caused by famine, water scarcity, floods and malaria and the ravages of wild beasts, the mufassil may soon become depopulated. The remedy, of course, lies in trusting selected villagers with fire-arms. Government may refuse to do anything now but it will have to admit the truth of this view some day or other.

BANGAVASI,
April 22nd, 1916.

18. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 21st April writes:—
Most of the Musalmans of Bengal are Sunnis. Not even ten Bengali Musalmans in a lakh belong to the Shiah, La-majhabi, Mohammadi and other sects. Nevertheless, the *Mohammadi*, which is the organ of the insignificant Mohammadi sect, has been constantly writing diatribes against the faith of the Shiah sect, their religious ceremonies, Imams, saints and leaders. This most reprehensible conduct on the part of the *Mohammadi* is calculated to create agitation and unrest among the Musalmans. We beg to draw the attention of Government to the matter.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
April 21st, 1916.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

19. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 22nd April hopes that with the appointment of a second Municipal Magistrate, there will be less of the arbitrary way of disposing of cases now prevailing. Then alone will the new outlay be justified.

BANGAVASI,
April 22nd, 1916.

BANGAVASI
April 22nd 1916.

20. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 22nd April refers to the conviction of Mohamed Din, an employé of the Lyallpur Judge's Court in the Punjab, and observes that

A bribery case.

peculation and corruption are rife among all Court employés. The aggrieved public rarely complain, and it is a standing disgrace to the British Courts of law, which requires prompt removal.

SANJIVANI,
April 20th, 1916.

21. Referring to the conviction of a Subordinate Judge of Lyallpur for bribery, the *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 20th April writes:—

"Conviction for bribery."

The amla in every law-court in our wretched country are very corrupt, and this is well known to every litigant. We heard some time ago that the Bihar and Orissa Government would take steps to remedy the evil. The sooner steps are taken for the suppression of the evil the better.

BANGALI,
April 21st, 1916.

22. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 21st April condemns the judgment of the Sessions Judge in South Malabar in a recent case of double murder, in which he sentenced the offender to undergo 3 years' rigorous imprisonment first and then to be hanged. This kind of punishment cannot possibly commend itself to public sentiment.

The Sessions Judge of South Malabar criticised.

(d)—Education.

CALCUTTA SAM CHAR
April 18th, 1916.

23. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 18th April, in referring to the appointment of the Maharaja of Mysore as Chancellor of the Hindu University, says it fails to understand how the Maharaja, who is altogether ignorant of Hindi and lives so far from the Hindi-speaking peoples, has come to be appointed to this honoured post. Was there no one competent in the United Provinces to fill this post? Was the Maharaja of Benares, who has done so much for the University not fit for it? Was no one among the Rajput Princes found competent enough for the post? Would this have militated against the appointment of foreigners in the Educational Department in the United Provinces?

Maharaja of Mysore as Chancellor of the Hindu University.

SANJIVANI,
April 20th, 1916.

24. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 20th April heartily supports the resolution moved in the Imperial Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji regarding His Excellency the Governor of Bengal being the Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

"Who is to be the Chancellor of the Calcutta University?"

HITAVADI,
April 21st, 1916.

25. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 21st April complains bitterly of the bad Bengali used in the question paper in that language set at the last B.A. Examination. The sentences are so badly composed that no Bengali could possibly be guilty of it.

About the University.

SANJIVANI,
April 20th, 1916.

26. Referring to the report submitted to Government by the Presidency College Enquiry Committee, the *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 20th April writes:—

"The Presidency College Enquiry Committee."

We do not think that the Committee are right in not interfering with the punishment awarded to some students by the Governing Body of the College, for the boys have not been allowed any opportunity to defend themselves properly. The Committee have recommended that certain Professors should be transferred, but we do not yet know the names of these Professors. We may, however, say that Professors who have no sympathy or affection for their pupils should be removed from the Education Department altogether.

HITAVADI,
April 21st, 1916.

27. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 21st April, referring to the proposals of the Presidency College Enquiry Committee, writes that their scheme of providing residences for the Professors near the College is impracticable now for financial reasons. All European Professors in Bengal should know Bengali, but their knowledge should be thorough, otherwise more harm than good will be done. Why should

The Presidency College.

not the College be opened now? Professor Oaten may be transferred, but no other Professor need be dealt with. The fact is, what was really a small affair has been exaggerated.

28. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 22nd April refers to the case of Miss Kiran Bala Dutt, (*vide* paragraph 24 of the Report for the week ending the 11th March 1916), and observes that her serious offence calls for dismissal. No Hindu girl should seek instruction at her hands.

BANGAVASI,
April 22nd, 1916.

29. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 23rd April says that the increase in the tuition fees in schools and colleges in the Central Provinces will prevent poor Indians from prosecuting their studies. It would be wrong for Government to take such a step.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,
April 23rd, 1916.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

30. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 25th April invites the attention of Government to the malarious condition of Dwaraka in Birbhum and suggests that this village should be made the centre of Dr. Bentley's researches.

BANGALI,
April 25th, 1916.

31. Referring to the Hon'ble Sir Sankaran Nair's remarks about fire-prevention buckets in Government offices being the breeding-places of malaria mosquitoes, the *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 20th April writes that the matter ought to be promptly investigated.

BANGALI,
April 20th, 1916.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

32. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 22nd April writes how recently a party of gentlemen visiting Chandernagore were put to serious inconvenience because they were ignorant of the fact that the Railway authorities change the timing of their trains without informing the public. These people, misguided by the timetable for April, thought that the last train to Calcutta left Chandernagore at 8-24, and did not know that this train had been discontinued from the 15th April. This is most regrettable.

BANGAVASI,
April 22nd, 1916.

33. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 22nd April suggests that the railway siding to the Kamarhati and Baranagore Jute Mills should be fenced in and a level-crossing put up where it is crossed by the road leading to Dakhineswar. Three fatal accidents have taken place here in the course of two months.

BANGAVASI,
April 22nd, 1916.

(h)—*General.*

34. The *Sadakati* (Calcutta) of the 19th April draws the attention of Government to the statement made by Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, late Judge, Bombay High Court, and Prime Minister, Indore State, to the effect that the land-owning classes prefer to remain under the Native States where they have to pay revenue a hundred per cent. in excess of what is charged under the British administration, simply because they are not troubled by the frequent visits of officials on tour as in British territory. This Sir Narayan spoke from his experience in the Indore State. The paper asks Government to keep a sharp eye on the touring officials and save the people from the oppressions which they now bear silently.

SADAKATI,
April 19th, 1916.

35. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 21st April writes that Calcutta feels honoured by Lord Chelmsford's recent visit to the city. If Lord Chelmsford resides here each winter for a time, he will be upholding the dignity of the city to some extent. Lord Hardinge, in upsetting

HITAVADI,
April 21st, 1916.

the partition, ignored the interests of Orissa, and reduced the area of Bengal too much, leaving out Bengali-speaking areas like Sylhet, etc. Lord Curzon wanted to diminish the political influence of the Bengalis and Lord Hardinge, in carrying out the Delhi changes, stuck to that principle. Lord Hardinge's changes have necessitated a large unnecessary excess of administrative expenditure. Let us hope that Lord Chelmsford will pay more attention to education and sanitation than even his predecessor and that he will curtail the outlay on new Delhi. It remains for Lord Chelmsford also to grant practical autonomy to the Provinces and to complete the work of ameliorating the lot of the Indian colonists in South Africa. The greatest work which it will be possible for him to do will be to help the resuscitation of Indian industries.

SANJIVANI,
April 20th, 1916.

36. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 20th April appeals to Government "What Germany will do after the war." to save India from being flooded with German goods after the war.

RESALAT,
April 25th, 1916.

37. The *Resalat* (Calcutta) of the 25th April says that a new danger has arisen in India in the shape of Japanese trade competition. The paper does not agree with Sir Dorab Zata that everything can be done by ourselves. Government's financial help is necessary for warding off the new danger which is threatening India.

BASUMATI,
April 22nd, 1916.

38. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 22nd April is glad of the promise of support which Government has given to the Jubbulpore glass works. Such Government support is bound to encourage the development of industries in this country. It is a matter of great satisfaction that Government has changed its old policy in this respect.

CHARU MIHIR,
April 18th, 1916.

39. The *Charu Mihir* (Mymensingh) of the 18th April laments the decay of the match industry of India owing to the lack of proper wood. The paper accuses Government of not giving the industry any facility for the supply of wood from the forests. The result is, that Japanese matches now flood the country. In fact, India is now dependent on every foreign country for the necessities of life, though there would have been nothing to say if she had to get her supply from England.

BANGALI,
April 17th, 1916.

40. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 17th April writes that the *Times* recently wrote in reference to Dr. Hopkinson's selection as a member of the Holland Commission that it "need not arouse the slightest Indian sensitiveness regarding Lancashire influence." Well, the Indian public have had enough experience of commissions to expect very little good from them now. They prefer to wait and see how things actually turn out.

RESALAT,
April 22nd, 1916.

41. The *Resalat* (Calcutta) of the 22nd April says that Government should take notice of the dearness of all articles consequent on the imposition of taxes. Government ought to exercise control over the arbitrary enhancement of the prices of certain articles in the bazar.

BASUMATI,
April 22nd, 1916.

42. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 22nd April questions the correctness of the prices quoted in the "List of Prices Current" issued by the Prices Committee for the week ending the 15th idem. The actual market prices of *balam* rice and mustard oil are much higher than those quoted in the list. And the same thing may be said of many other articles.

BANGALI,
April 24th, 1916.

43. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 24th April refers to the allegation which recently appeared in the *Musalman* about Government subsidising a certain Musalman newspaper and writes that Government ought to contradict the allegation if it be false.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
April 25th, 1916.

44. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 25th April protests against the subsidy given to the *Moslem Hitaishi*. If Government has given a subsidy to the paper on the ground that Moslems may not accuse it of partiality towards Hindus in this respect, then we have no objection. Government certainly does not

require an advocate, and can very well carry on its work by issuing *communiqués*. Government should remember that people do not like to read subsidised papers.

45. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 21st April says that for some reason it is useless to inquire why Government have been handsomely subsidising a Moslem

A subsidised newspaper.

MOHAMMADI,
April 21st, 1916.

paper, but at the same time it is wrong and unbecoming for a paper depending on Government help to foully and constantly attack a particular community, to defame respectable citizens, to side with a particular party in an election dispute, and to seek to impose an infidel's *futwa* on Moslems. Government is not certainly helping this paper to create unrest among Moslems and humiliate eminent Moslems. There are many ignorant Moslems who regard this paper as the spokesman of Government.

46. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 21st April repudiates the charge against itself that it is a subsidised newspaper. The fact is that Government simply takes a certain number of copies of the *Moslem Hitaishi*

MOSLEM HITAISHI,
April 21st, 1916

The *Moslem Hitaishi* and Government.

as it does of other newspapers also.

Unlike organs of the Congress, the *Moslem Hitaishi* does not want to wrest any privilege from Government by force. Its object is to bring the wants and grievances of the community to the notice of Government and pray for redress. On seeing this, Government has decided to subscribe to it. Islam ordains submission and loyalty to the Sovereign and meek and humble petition to him for the granting of prayers. This is the teaching of Allah in the sacred *Koran* and of the prophet in the sacred *Hadis*.

47. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 21st April appeals to Government to take steps to prevent certain Kazis from canvassing for a certain Moslem candidate for the

"Improper conduct."

Legislative Council who happens to be a member of the Board for the appointment of Kazis. The paper also asks Government to see that Moslem graduates who are studying law are not coerced into voting for a particular candidate for the Legislative Council who happens to be a University Law Examiner.

MOHAMMADI,
April 21st, 1916.

48. The *Resalat* (Calcutta) of the 22nd April, in referring to the proposed memorial to the Government of India asking it not to grant its assent to the Municipalities Bill in the United Provinces, because separate

Separate electorate for Moslems in the United Provinces.

RESALAT,
April 22nd, 1916.

electorate has been given to the Moslems, says :—

Have the Moslems no pen, no tongue to speak, if necessary, to safeguard their interests? Can they not memorialize Government? Let it be remembered that all this opposition and all this agitation will come to nought, that the gulf between the Hindus and the Moslems will widen and they will retard their progress towards the goal which they were approaching. When you Hindus say that India is not meant alone for you, why are you for depriving the Moslems of their rights? Instead of sorrowing you ought to rejoice that the second arm of India is going to become strong. The only way to unity between the two communities lies in separate electorate.

49. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 21st April refers to the attempt being made by certain Hindus in the United Provinces to get the recent law regarding special

Separate representation.

Moslem representation on the local municipalities quashed by the Viceroy, and expresses a belief that His Excellency will not yield to the unjust demands of one set of persons to deprive another set of their just dues. In ordinary mixed elections, Moslems had no chance of attaining success, and influential Hindus often interfered with their liberty of voting for a particular candidate. The fact, is, the time is past when Moslem interests could be utterly ignored.

MOHAMMADI,
April 21st, 1916.

50. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 14th April writes :—

Special Moslem representation in the United Provinces.

The fact that provision has been made in the new Municipal Act passed in the United Provinces for special representation of Musalmans, has, we find, caused the most intense agony to the heart of our amiable contemporary, the *Basumati*. Some of the Hindu members of the Legislative Council were against the measure, but were outvoted. The *Basumati*, which poses as a friend of Musalmans, considers special representation as injurious

MOSLEM HITAISHI,
April 14th, 1916.

to their interests. But we may tell our kind friend that Musalmans may be safely left to find out what is good for them without the aid of any officious "well-wishers" who are not without sinister motives. Considering the liberal-mindedness with which our Hindu brethren treat Musalmans in the matter of election to self-governing bodies, nothing but special representation can possibly safeguard their interests. Besides, Musalmans are yet a backward people and cannot expect to compete with Hindus in ordinary election, as has been proved more than once in the Calcutta Corporation. Of course, there are good men among Hindus but their number is very small. Some Hindu members of the United Provinces Legislative Council supported the proposal for special Musalman representation, and they have come in for a good deal of vituperation at the hands of the *Basumati*. Indeed, the paper has now revealed itself in its true colours.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
April 24th, 1916.

51. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 24th April points out that as a result of Bengal having been separated from Bihar, a Bengali in the person of Mr. B. C. Sen has been appointed a Commissioner in Bihar.

BANGAVASI,
April 22nd, 1916.

52. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 22nd April writes that in its previous issue it published a letter purporting to be from Syama Charan Ray, of Bhetarband, Rangpur, protesting against the arbitrary way in which subscriptions are being raised from the people of Rangpur district in aid of the new local college. Now a second letter has reached it from the same Syama Charan Ray, denying that there has been any use of force in realising the subscriptions. This is joyful news. It would have been lamentable if *zulum* had been practised by a benevolent Magistrate like Mr. Gupta.

NAYAK,
April 25th, 1916.

53. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 25th April deprecates the selection of a Civilian from Bihar to act for Mr. Justice Beachcroft. Was no competent Bengal Civilian available?

BANGALI
April 19th, 1916

54. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 19th April cordially approves of the selection of Mr. Justice Rahim to be acting Chief Justice of Madras.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
April 14th, 1916.

55. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 14th April warmly thanks Government for appointing the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim as officiating Chief Justice

Ibid.
of the Madras High Court, and remarks that the entire Musalman community of Bengal feels itself honoured by the appointment.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
April 18th, 1916.

56. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 18th April says that by the appointment of Mr. Lowndes as Vice-President of the Imperial Legislative Council. Lord Chelmsford will displease no one except the Civilians. It appears that Lord Chelmsford has appointed him because he is fresh from England and is of an independent mind. Our prophecy that Lord Chelmsford will be a puppet in the hands of the Civilian is about to prove false. This appointment is after all not a bad beginning.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

BASUMATI,
April 22nd, 1916.

57. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 22nd April speaks of the prevalence of famine in Brahmanbaria. It is hoped that Government will soon make arrangements for granting relief. Unless this is done promptly at Sarail and Nasirnagar, many people will die of starvation.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

BANGALI,
April 21st, 1916.

58. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 21st April writes that the fact that India has survived all her past misfortunes and continues to exist where Egypt, Assyria, Babylon and Chaldea have all disappeared, encourages the hope that she may yet afford to the world an amazing example of moral and material progress.

59. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 25th April has the following:—

"Self-government."

Bengal is now yearning for self-government and the whole province is agitating for it. The new awakening in Asia has roused India from her prolonged torpor and made her long for the glories she has lost. She now wants to get back her old village unions, panchayets and self-government. We are anxious to build a new India and we should not remain idle now.

60. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 21st April reports an alleged conversation between its editor and a high English

"Our autonomy."

official on the subject of autonomy, in which its editor is represented as maintaining, in his usual fashion, that the Babus are all godless men under whose administration neither people's lives nor female honour would be safe, that they were more dreaded than even tigers by mufassal people who are orthodox Hindus, that direct administration by the English would be far more welcome than any such autonomy and that this was an opinion not peculiar to himself but one that was shared by most readers of the *Nayak* as well as mufassal people acquainted with the true condition of the country.

The editor is also represented as maintaining that political agitation inaugurated by Surendra Nath as well as strong criticism of Government measures in the press—criticism which has always been read by the public with avidity—is the cause of the cult of anarchism.

To the official's enquiry whether he did not wish that the people should be vested with political rights the editor is represented as having replied that the English could never seriously mean any such thing and that such empty promises of political concessions were another cause of anarchism in the country.

61. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 21st April refers to the recent

Will India remain deprived?

concession to Anglo-Indians of the right of enlisting in the Army and asks how long Indians will be shut out of this right. It may be true that Indians generally are now too timid to fight, but it is the English rulers who have made them so. We are asked to wait for our rights till we are fit, that is, to learn to swim before we plunge into the water. But that is impossible.

62. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 21st April refers to the recent

Enlistment of Bengalis in the army.

enlistment of "Jharnas" in Assam and observes that even Assam has now its own soldiers. Will Bengal always be denied the privilege? What is the harm in enlisting 3,000 or 4,000 Bengalis as an experimental measure?

63. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 25th April says:—

Proposal for the creation of a Bengali army.

The subject says: "Do allow us to learn how to die for the Empire." Government says: "No, dear. There are men enough to die for the Empire."

The Indians in French India have been allowed to fight in the war but Indians under the British Government have not received this boon. This is British justice! Again and again Indians are praying for permission to volunteer in the army but every time they meet with disappointment. This is too much for them. They bow down before the will of Government but say, "Why O incarnation of Justice are we deprived of the pleasure of serving when even the semi-whites of India are allowed that privilege?"

The journal refers to the scheme for the creation of a Bengali army and wants to see how Government views this.

64. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 20th April quotes from the *Empire*

"Hollow arguments."

that paper's remarks against Bengalis being enlisted in the army and writes:—

If the French Government can try the experiment there is no reason why the English Government should not? Then, again, our Government is allowing Eurasians to enlist. Are then Eurasians what our contemporary describes as the best type of fighting men in the Empire?

65. The *Charu Mihir* (Mymensingh) of the 18th April writes:—

The Chandernagore volunteers.

Time was when the Bengalis, who are now called—most unjustly—a timid and cowardly people, used to serve in the army, and even now it has been proved more than

BANGALI,
April 25th, 1916

NAYAK,
April 21st, 1916.

MOHAMMADI,
April 21st, 1916.

BANGALI,
April 21st, 1916.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,
April 25th, 1916.

BANGALI,
April 20th, 1916.

CHARU MIHIR,
April 18th, 1916.

amply that they do not fear death in the execution of their duty. It is a pity that our rulers should still keep Bengalis out of the army. We are glad to learn that the French Government, who do not follow this policy, have taken a number of Bengali young men into the French army.

NAYAK,
April 19th, 1916.

66. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 19th April writes:—

"The present war and Bengal's claim."

The French Government have taken a number of Bengalis into their army, but our English rulers have not yet followed suit. The Bengalis are considered to be a timid and cowardly people, and as they proved unfaithful to the English on one occasion their rulers do not care to trust them now. Bengali policemen have always served Government quite faithfully and are in fact the glory of the British Empire. We can, therefore, see no reason for supposing that Bengali soldiers will not be equally faithful to Government. True, a number of young men have conspired against Government, but it goes without saying that they have been egged on to their wicked propaganda by certain individuals or a certain nation. We are fully confident that no sensible person will ever think of rising against the British. Our leaders are all loyal and know that the welfare of our country is vitally connected with the continuance of British rule. The present devastating war has proved that England must have a large number of men to bring the struggle to a successful finish. In England married men are often refusing to join the army, but if Bengalis be allowed to enlist there will be a very large number of Bengali bachelors available for military service. If educated Bengalis are trusted and taken into military service they are sure to render a good account of themselves and be much better soldiers than the low-class people from whom the Indian army is often recruited. It is a pity that our Government do not trust Bengalis, but if they did the relations between the rulers and the ruled in Bengal would be very cordial. There is a latent power in every nation which, if not guided along the right path, leads to mischief. We have said several times and we reiterate now, that Government ought to trust the people. By vesting low-class people with executive powers a slur is cast upon middle-class people who are exposed to the oppression of the former. Such a state of things hurts the feelings of the middle classes who expect that their rulers should give them the reward they deserve for their merit and loyalty. It is cruel to distrust a whole people without any justifiable reason. We ask Government to allow Bengalis to join the army, and we are confident that if our appeal is granted, all the present unrest in the province will disappear. Let Government try this remedy for unrest instead of a repressive rule, and we are sure that educated Bengalis will gladly lay down their lives for serving their rulers.

BANGAL I,
April 18th, 1916.

67. Referring to the Bengali volunteers who have enlisted in the French army, the *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 18th April writes:—

"We are men and not sheep."

The martial spirit has almost disappeared, especially from Bengal. Bengalis, who used to be taken into military service in the days of Akbar and even in Clive's time, are now called a race of rice-eating cowards, but this accusation is quite unjust, for Bengalis do not now get any opportunity for displaying their military ardour. They have for a very long time been kept out of military service, but an awakening has now taken place among them and they are anxious to wash off the stain on their fair name by going to the battlefields of Europe, where a devastating war is being fought. Unfortunately, however, the fond desire of their heart has not been fulfilled as they would have it, and they have been permitted to work only in the Ambulance Corps. They have proved on the battlefield that they are not a race of cowards, and a gallant band of Bengali youths of Chandernagore have joined the French colours. These youths have added lustre to the name of their nation and encouraged among Bengalis the hope that some day they will be taken into the army. The gallant acts performed by Bengalis in Mesopotamia prove that the military spirit is not yet dead in Bengal though it has been kept down a long time. The brave act of a Bengali member of the Ambulance Corps who risked his life to save a hospital ship from being set on fire by the explosion of a bomb, deserves special mention. Are not the countrymen of such a brave youth fit for military service? Cannot Bengalis now say that they are men and not sheep?

68. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 19th April refers with pleasure to the speech addressed by the Administrator of Chandernagore to the Bengali young men who have enlisted in the French army, and remarks:—

NAYAK,
Apr 11 19th, 1916

The Administrator addressed the young soldiers as the adopted sons of France and his speech has sent a thrill of joy through the entire Bengali community. We earnestly wish that our British rulers would allow their Bengali subjects to join the British army. We do not want anything else if only this wish is granted us. We are prepared to meet all the expenses and raise an army consisting of a crore of Bengali soldiers. If we can do so there will be no need for conscription in England. If, like the French Government, the British Government can look upon us as the adopted sons of England, if Indian soldiers and English soldiers are placed on an equal footing, all discontent, unrest and anarchy will disappear from the country. We ask our present-day rulers to do what their predecessors did in the 18th century when they followed the noble advice of Dupleix. We do not want to be vested with the same rights as Englishmen at once, but we ask our rulers to admit Indian soldiers into the higher commissioned ranks of the British army and pay them the same salaries as English soldiers. If this favour is granted, all this pother about self-government and autonomy will cease and Indians will become real men. They will gladly lay down their lives for their rulers and thus really deserve the boon of self-government. The Indian sepoy lays down his life for the British Empire quite as readily as the English soldier does. Why should then there be any difference in their salaries? As for us Bengalis, are we ever to remain a weak, malaria-stricken people? We appeal to our rulers to grant us the privilege of dying like men.

69. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 19th April publishes appreciative accounts of the ceremonies attending the departure of the Bengalis who enlisted for service in the French army, and remarks that all their Indian fellow-countrymen wish these Bengalis success in their new sphere of activity.

BAN ALI,
April 19th, 1916.

70. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 24th April gives a description of the farewell given at Chandernagore to the Bengali young men who enlisted in the French army, and expresses its keen regret that the English Government have not seen their way to taking Bengalis into their army. Verily, remarks the paper, they have wilfully neglected a golden opportunity.

BAN ALI,
April 24th, 1916.

71. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 22nd April, referring to the enlistment of Bengalis in Chandernagore, writes that Bengalis all over Bengal are now eager to fight. In the days of Pratapaditya and Chand Rai, a similar martial spirit filled the Bengalis. It was Dupleix, the Frenchman, who first taught Europeans the value of giving a European military training to Indians. Now, again, Frenchmen, have set another example of racial equality of all French subjects, irrespective of colour. Englishmen conquered India by adopting Dupleix's plan and if they can now imitate the French policy in treating all French subjects equally, they will thoroughly conquer the hearts of all Indians.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
April 22nd, 1916.

72. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 21st April publishes a letter in which the writer extols the gallantry of the Bengali youths of Chandernagore who have enlisted in the French army, and remarks that some of them have left behind them their wives and children and that some again were the sole bread-winners of their families. In England, however, married men are unwilling to join the army.

NAYAK,
April 21st, 1916.

73. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 18th April gives a detailed description of the send-off given to the 20 Bengali youths of Chandernagore who enlisted for service in the war, by some of the leading public men of Bengal, special mention being made of the manner in which, for the first time after many a long year, a Bengali mother was heard to bless her son with the accustomed words, "Child, may you live for ever, return home after winning the fight."

DAINIK BASUMATI,
April 18th, 1916.

Calcutta Samachar,
April 23rd, 1916.

74. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 23rd April says:—

Mesopotamia.

Many conflicting reports have been received in connection with the campaign in Mesopotamia. It is rather painful to read of the condition of the wounded there. There is imperative necessity for an enquiry in regard to this. Those who failed to make arrangements for the nursing of the wounded should be severely punished.

Dainik Basumati
April 18th 1916.

75. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 18th April writes that it is not known where the British in Mesopotamia are now fighting. It appears, however, that the

Turks are not making any advance in this region. A British attack on 12th April was most successful in repulsing the Turks, but it is not known how far from Kut-el-Amara the British now are. General Townshend is said to be expecting relief soon, while the Turks are said to be anticipating an early investment of Baghdad. This is good news, if true. But, as a matter of fact, far from Baghdad being besieged, there is no chance now of its ever being attacked. Neither the Russians nor the British have yet approached the town.

News about General Aylmer is not available, but that does not mean that he is in trouble. Last week, the British were known to have advanced west of Shekh Saad and approached Kut-el-Amara.

Bangali,
April 17th, 1916.

76. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 17th April writes that *Capital's* reference to the story of General Townshend's surrender is now proved to be false. Nevertheless

to allay public anxiety, an official *communiqué* on the subject should be issued.

Bangali,
April 18th, 1916

77. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 18th April is glad to learn from the telegram received from General Townshend by Sir Lionel Phillips, of Johannesburg, that there is no

basis for the rumour about the former's surrender and that he and his forces are doing well. This telegram reached Johannesburg on the 7th April, and the paper wonders why the people of India knew nothing of it till the 18th instant. The paper also supports the *Englishman's* suggestion regarding the details of the situation in Mesopotamia being made public.

Moslem Hitaishi,
April 21st 1916

78. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 21st April says that General Sir Percy Lake is advancing up the Tigris with great heroism in spite of floods and marshes to relieve General Townshend. Sir Leone (?) Phillips

has spoken at Johannesburg of having received a message from General Townshend, to the effect that he is keeping well and hopes to be soon relieved. This proves that Sir Percy has advanced very near to General Townshend, and so his relief is near at hand.

Moslem Hitaishi,
April 21st, 1916.

79. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 21st April writes:—

The order of the Turkish Government calling upon the Musalman inhabitants of Baghdad to leave the town proves that the Government is afraid of it being soon besieged. There is ample ground for this fear, considering how the Russians are advancing from the north and the east and the English from the south. The progress of the Russian army which overran Van and Persia has slowed down but has not altogether ceased. The Russian army in Persia is a little more than 100 miles from Baghdad. Although the Russian army which captured Van and Bitlis is at a greater distance, there is every chance of its soon attacking Mosul and Deyer Bakr. There is a chance of the Konieh-Baghdad Railway line also being attacked. The British army also is trying with great firmness to advance along the banks of the Tigris. Sir Percy Lake has advanced very near to Kut-el-Amara.

Dainik Basumati,
April 25th, 1916.

80. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 25th April writes:—

"Turkey."

In spite of repeated defeats at the hands of the Allies, Turkey is still fighting with unabated vigour and has not lost her blind faith in Germany; which will perhaps bring about her ruin. Russia is steadily advancing in spite of Turkey's stubborn resistance, and in Mesopotamia also England is making good progress. Turkey is thus being pressed from both sides. Let us see what she does.

81. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 24th April says that the fall of Trebizond will hinder the Turkish communications with Baghdad. In Mesopotamia, the Turks are at a disadvantage and practically the whole of Armenia has now passed into the hands of Russia. The fall of Trebizond is a tremendous blow to Turkey and will greatly influence the future history of Asia.

NAYAK.
April 24th, 1916.

82. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 24th April writes:—

BAN ALI.
April 24th, 1916.

"The occupation of Trebizond." The occupation of Trebizond will establish Russian influence on both sides of the Black Sea and make it practically impossible for help reaching the Turkish troops in Asia Minor from Constantinople. The time is not far off when Russia will take all the Turkish forts in Asia Minor and occupy Baghdad. This will also facilitate the British advance towards Kut-el-Amara. It is evident that Turkey is bound to be defeated in Mesopotamia.

83. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 19th April writes that the

DAINIK BASUMATI.
April 19th, 1916.

"This side and that." Indian public are not much concerned about the result of the war in Europe, the prospects of the Allies' success there being now pretty certain. What they trouble themselves about are the phases of the conflict in Egypt and in Mesopotamia. Indian Moslems regard the Sultan as their Khalifa and they are now being told that Enver Pasha is seeking the help of the priests of Mecca and Medina to proclaim a *jehad*. It is quite certain that in Mesopotamia the Turks cannot be successful. The Russian conquest of Erzerum and Trebizond is threatening the Turkish communications with Baghdad, and, besides, the Russians are now in possession of North-West Persia. The Turks therefore cannot possibly make any headway in this region and are bound to meet with a succession of defeats.

In Egypt, the Sennusis have been effectively beaten and the Suez Canal is now well protected. Egypt will be quite safe when the various islands, in the Greek Archipelago, now being gradually occupied one by one, are in the possession of the Allies. The German submarine menace in the Eastern Mediterranean will then entirely cease.

84. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 19th April writes that any

DAINIK BASUMATI.
April 19th, 1916.

"Germany and Moslems." apprehensions which might have been felt when first Turkey joined in the war that there might be a *jehad* against the Allies among all Moslem populations on earth have now been dispelled. It seems that Germany itself is not treating the Turks well. Those who endeavour to bring about a *jehad* should not forget how the Moslem subjects of Britain, larger in numbers than those of many other so-called Moslem States, are staunchly loyal to the allied cause. The Nizam, a great Moslem potentate himself, has sent his troops to Egypt to fight for the Allies. This, in itself, should convince all Moslems of the futility of a *jehad*. Mecca and Medina are visited by Indian Moslems in large numbers, and the priests of these places ought to know how Moslems are fighting on behalf of the Allies.

The fact that Portugal has now come in on the side of the Allies should make it possible to stop the entry through the Portuguese Indian colonies into British India of anti-English pamphlets which incite Indian Moslems to support the German cause.

85. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 18th April refers to Mr. S. M. Mittra's

BANGALI.
April 18th, 1916.

Ibid. letter to the *Sunday Times* and approves of the suggestion made by Sir John Hewett that the report regarding Germany's machinations against Islam in East Africa should be widely circulated among the Musalmans of India.

86. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 21st April refers to Sir John

HITAVADI.
April 21st 1916.

Germany and Indian Moslems Hewett's proposal that the anti-Moslem machinations of Germany recently revealed in German East Africa should be brought to the knowledge of Indian Moslems, and remarks that this is unnecessary, for Indian Moslems are too loyal to need any proof of German duplicity. Rather this should be placed before the Turks to wean them from the German alliance.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
April 21st, 1916.

87. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 21st April says that the discovery by General Smuts of German official documents in German East Africa containing a systematic plan for the check of Islam in that country proves how honest is the Kaiser's profession of love for the Musalmans. No one can ever dream of the British Government similarly interfering with the religion of its subjects. In fact, freedom of religion is a distinctive characteristic of British rule.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
April 24th, 1916.

88. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 24th April cannot understand why Russia has despatched troops to France. She has lost about 40 million soldiers, killed, wounded and imprisoned. How then can she venture to send troops to France? Of the French soldiers aged between 18 and 40, 50 per cent. are wounded or killed. The *Statesman* opines that the Russian reinforcements and also British reinforcements are necessary to help France in arresting the shock of the German onslaught in Verdun.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
April 19th, 1916.

89. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 19th April says that there is no active fighting now in progress on the Russo-German frontier. Germany is now threatening France, and on all such occasions in the past, Russia attacked Germany in order to divert her attention from France. She is not doing so now—why it is difficult to say. The ice on the Dwina is melting, nevertheless the Germans here are not making any headway; rather the Russians are advancing in Galicia.

BASUMATI
April 22nd, 1916.

90. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 22nd April writes:—
Verdun. So long as the Verdun fight remains undecided Germany will not be able to make a big attack anywhere else. This does not mean that the struggle has weakened Germany's military strength to any great extent. She has even now sufficient strength to assume the defensive at all places. So long as this strength lasts she will be able to take the offensive also.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
April 24th, 1916.

91. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 24th April writes that the Germans are making such slow progress at Verdun that it will take them weeks to occupy the whole of the north of Verdun. In that interval, there may be a big fight elsewhere to divert German attention from this region. Apparently, the Germans are no longer displaying their old skill in artillery fire and the French artillerymen are now gaining the upper hand.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
April 19th, 1916.

92. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 19th April says that the telegrams show that there is going to be a great change in the aspect of the war. On the western front neither the French nor the British have any dearth of men and munitions. On the other hand, Germany has become dejected. She is feeling the pinch of starvation. The food riots in Berlin prove this. The state of Austria also is very bad. The Turks are altogether ruined. Rumania has become more favourable to the Allies, which has made Bulgaria very anxious. The relations between Italy and her allies have become more intimate. Considering all this, one comes to the conclusion that the time is very favourable to the allied cause.

The paper goes on to describe the Verdun battle as a fight between a serpent and a mole, which the serpent can neither swallow nor leave alone. The situation on the Russian front is better than that on the western front, while that in the Balkans is still uncertain.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
April 25th, 1916.

93. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 25th April writes:—
"End of the preparatory stage." Though Germany has not been victorious in the war, her guns, airships and submarines are inflicting on England and France a tremendous loss in human life; and hence there is now a dearth of fighting men in England. England is now engaged in fighting not only in Europe but in Egypt, East Africa, Mesopotamia and Salonika. The centre of the struggle is, of course, in France, and it is here that the contest will be decided.

Germany is no doubt losing men in large numbers, but her population amounts to seven crores or, as some suppose, ten crores. Austria has a population

of five crores. Then there is Turkey, whose population is not known. Out of the fifteen crores of the peoples of Germany and Austria, at least a crore are ready for the field. Besides, Germany has prepared herself for the war for the last forty years and every German male is a soldier more or less, so a loss of 30 or 40 lakhs of men will not matter much for Germany. France, however, has an army of 40 lakhs of men and can, at the most, raise this number to 60 lakhs. Hence the loss of 20 lakhs of men is viewed by France with alarm. England has to keep ready 10 lakhs of men for the navy and 30 lakhs for the battlefield. But in spite of her unpreparedness she has accomplished within only a year and a half what Germany has done in forty years. Such a feat was never performed by any other nation in the world and has struck even Germany with wonder. Germany's calculations have all miscarried and she has already begun to whine for peace. The fighting at Verdun will decide the struggle. Russia has sent some of her picked troops to France, England is getting up a fresh army of 50 lakhs of men, Italy is pressing hard upon Austria, Russia has checkmated Turkey, and England and France have made themselves secure at Salonika. From all this one may safely hope that Germany will be crushed before long.

94. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 21st April says:—

MOSLEM HITAIHI.
April 21st, 1916.

The German loss according to German official calculation. It appears in the *New York Herald*, that according to German official calculation 3,684,215 men and officers of the German army were lost in killed, wounded and missing up to the 29th February last. The above number does not include the large numbers of prisoners taken by the Allies. The number also, as it is, cannot be said to be correct. Even supposing it to be correct, the number of killed, wounded and missing in March and April must be taken to be 400,000 or 500,000 and the number of wounded 1,000,000. Hence the total loss of men to Germany up to the present time must be more than 5,000,000, that is to say, at least half her military strength. According to this calculation, the number of men and officers killed is about 2,500,000. Actually the loss is even greater. It is not possible for Germany to recruit fresh troops.

95. The Persian edition of the *Hablul Matin* (Calcutta) of the 10th

PERSIAN EDITION OF
THE HABLUL
MATIN,
April 10th, 1916.

Peace talk.

April says that though during the last six months much has been heard about peace from various quarters, there has been no official talk of it by the Premiers of the two warring nations, viz., England and Germany. The Chancellor of Germany said the other day in the Reichstag that Poland should be made a buffer State and Belgium should not be allowed to remain under the influence of England and France. He also ridiculed the efforts of the Allies to stop German trade. The Prime Minister of England has declared that so long as the power of Germany is not crushed there will not be any peace. In reply to this, the German Chancellor has announced that the sword is in the hand of Germany. The English Prime Minister has again reiterated that Belgium should be restored to the *status quo ante* and compensated for the losses she has suffered.

From the speeches of the two Premiers it appears that Germany is more favourable to peace. It cannot, however, be said with certainty whether this is for the purpose of deception and throwing the Allies off their guard, or whether it is due to the exhaustion of the Germans. The English journals say that Germany has become exhausted.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator to Government.

BENGALI TRANSLATER'S OFFICE,

The 22nd April 1916.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 18 of 1916.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 29th April 1916.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
List of Indian-owned English newspapers received and dealt with by the Bengal Intelligence Branch	171	(g)— <i>Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—</i>	
		Nil.	
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.			
Nil.		(h)— <i>General—</i>	
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		The Defence Act in Bengal	176
(a)— <i>Police—</i>		Maulana Azad	ib.
An extraordinary case	173	Internment of Satyendra Chandra Mitra	ib.
Members of the Ambulance Corps arrested	ib.	The internments	ib.
		Ditto	177
(b)— <i>Working of the Courts—</i>		Victims of the Indian Defence Act	ib.
A case at Madras	173	Two unpopular measures	178
Constable fired on at Naihati	174	An alleged subsidized paper	ib.
		State subsidy to newspapers	ib.
(c)— <i>Jails—</i>		III.—LEGISLATION.	
Prison life in England	174	Nil.	
A change for the worse	ib.	IV.—NATIVE STATES.	
		Nil.	
(d)— <i>Education—</i>		V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.	
The Presidency College Enquiry Committee	175	Nil.	
(e)— <i>Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—</i>		VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.	
Municipalities and Government nominations	175	Bengalis for the French army	179
(f)— <i>Questions affecting the Land—</i>		The Muhammadan community	ib.
Nil.			

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LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.

[As it stood on 1st January 1915.]

NOTE.—(N.)—Newspapers. (P.)—Periodical magazines: Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika." (N.)	Calcutta	Daily	Manmatha Nath Banarji, Brahmin	1,400
2	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P.)	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakrabarti, of Jessore, Brahmin.	300
3	"Bengalee" (N.)	Calcutta	Daily	Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin, age 69.	5,000
4	"Calcutta Budget" (N.)	Ditto	Do.	Hem Chandra Datta, Kayastha, age 48	1,800
5	"Calcutta Journal of Medicine" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. A. L. Sarkar, L.M.E., Satgope, age about 43.	100
6	"Calcutta Law Journal" (The).	Ditto	Fortnightly	Hara Prasad Chatterji, Hindu Kayastha, and Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu Brahmin, vakils.	2,000
7	"Calcutta Medical Journal" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. Rai Chuni Lal Basu, Bahadur, Hindu Kayastha, age 51, and Dr. Purna Chandra Nandi, Native Christian, age about 50.	450
8	"Calcutta Spectator" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Lalit Mohan Ghoshal, Brahmin, age 40, and Hem Chandra Datta.	500 (Suspended.)
9	"Calcutta University Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Khagendra Nath Maitra, Kayastha, age 39.	300
10	"Calcutta Weekly Notes"	Ditto	Weekly	Jogesh Chandra Chaudhuri, Barrister-at-Law, Hindu Brahmin, age about 41.	1,700
11	"Case Law" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Mohim Chandra Ray, Khatriya, age about 45.	400 (Suspended.)
12	"Collegian"	Ditto	Fortnightly	Nripendra Nath De, Kayastha, age 38	1,000
13	"Culture" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Gan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 47	500
14	"Current Indian Cases" (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	1,000
15	"East" (N.)	Dacca	Weekly	(1) Mohim Ch. Sen, age 62, (2) Ishan Ch. Sen, (3) Durga Nath Ray, Brahmos.	200
16	"Field and the Calcutta Weekly Advertiser."	Calcutta	Do.	Hem Ch. Banarji, Brahmin, age 59	500 (Suspended.)
17	"Food and Drugs" (P.)	Ditto	Quarterly	Dr. Kartik Ch Basu, M.B., Kayastha, age 57.	650
18	"Gardener's Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Bhuban Mohan Ray, Hindu Kaibarta, age 57.	800
19	"Glory" (N.)	Ditto	Do.	Kalachand Sarkar, Benia, age 33	50,000 (Free distribution.)
20	"Habul Matin" (English edition). (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Gyan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 46	1,000
21	"Health and Happiness" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Kartik Ch. Basu, Kayastha, age 46	500
22	"Herald" (N.)	Dacca	Daily	Priya Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age about 30.	2,000
23	"Hindoo Patriot" (N.)	Calcutta	Weekly	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 47	2,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
24	"Hindu Review" (P.) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Bipin Ch. Pal, Hindu Teli, age 50 ...	900
25	"Hindu Spiritual Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Do. ...	Mati Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 30, and Pijus Kanti Ghosh.	400
26	"Indian Case Notes" (P.)	Ditto	Do. ...	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	1,000 (Suspended.)
27	"Indian Empire" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Hem Ch. Datta, Hindu Kayastha, age 49	2,000
28	"Indian Express" (P.) ...	Ditto	Monthly ...	Purna Ch. Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 51.	100 to 250
29	"Indian Homeopathic Reporter." (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Dr. Sarat Ch. Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha, age 46.	500 Discontinued for the present.
30	"Indian Homeopathic Review." (N.)	Ditto	Do. ...	P. Mazumdar and J. N. Mazumdar, M.D.	200
31	"Indian Medical Record" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Kaviraj Anukul Chandra Bisarad, Hindu Brahmin, age 38, and Committee.	800
32	"Indian Messenger" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Pratul Ch. Som, Brahmo, age 52 ...	500
33	"Indian Mirror" (N.)	Ditto	Daily ...	Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 36.	1,200
34	"Indian Nation" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 31 ...	800
35	"Indian Royal Chronicle" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Shamlal De, Hindu Subarnabanik, age 47	Unknown.
36	"Indian World" (The) (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Prithvis Ch. Ray, Hindu Kayastha, age 40.	500 to 1,000 (Suspended.)
37	"Industry" (P.) ...	Ditto	Monthly ...	Kishori Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 36.	1,000
38	"Modern Review" (P.)	Ditto	Do. ...	Rama Nanda Chatarji, Brahmo, age 60 ...	2,000
39	"Mussalman" (N.)...	Ditto	Weekly ...	M. Rahman, Muhammadan, age 34 ...	1,000
40	"National Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna De, Hindu Kayastha, age 67.	500
41	"Regeneration" (P.) ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 36 ...	200
42	"Rels and Rayyet" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Jogesh Ch. Datta, age 64 ...	350
43	"Review" (P.) ...	Ditto	Monthly ...	Jogendra Rao Bhagawan Lal, Brahmin, age 33.	400
44	"Telegraph" (N.) ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Satyendra Kumar Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 32.	2,500
45	"Unity and the Minister" (N.)	Ditto	Do. ...	M. N. Basu, Brahmo, age 75 ...	400 to 500
46	"University Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	390
47	"World and the New Dispensation." (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Mohim Ch. Sen and Khettra Mohan Datta, age 60, both Brahmos.	400
48	"World's Messenger" (P.)	Ditt	Monthly ...	Sundari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahisya, age 28.	400
49	"World's Recorder" (P.)	Ditto	Do. ...	Kali Pada De, Hindu Kayastha, age 49 ...	2,700

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

213. Some two months ago, writes the *Bengalee*, a motor-driver named Pana Sonar was arrested by the Barrackpur Police on the confession of two persons who were charged with burglary and who were supposed to be his accomplices. He was detained in *hajat* for a month and three days, and then, when released, was prosecuted for *badmashi* under that very elastic section of the law—section 110, Criminal Procedure Code. On the 19th April last he was discharged, as the proceedings under that section were found to be untenable. Now here was a man earning a livelihood in a fair and honest way (for at the time of his arrest he was a motor-driver on a salary of Rs. 60 a month) arrested and confined in *hajat* for over a month, and as soon as he was released he was again taken into custody under another charge, only to be discharged in both cases. He was confined for nothing, on the confessions of thieves and burglars, and he lost his appointment as well. The proceedings of the police are perverse to a degree. Is he not entitled to compensation and reparation for his suffering and loss? Will the higher authorities look into this case?

214. The *Bengalee* writes that it desires to call attention to the cases of two members of the Ambulance Corps, one of whom is said to have been interned as a political suspect and the other placed under arrest. The journal has not a word to say about the merits of these two cases, but the supreme unwisdom of the proceedings on the part of the police must be obvious to any one possessed of common sense. Let it be assumed for argument's sake that Government had sufficient evidence to justify their treatment as political suspects. Even in that case would it not have been wise to have sent them to Mesopotamia as members of the Ambulance Corps? Active service in Mesopotamia would have gratified their spirit of adventure and broadened their outlook. They would have come back good and loyal citizens, grateful to the Government which had afforded them an opening. Now look at the other side of the picture. When released from internment they will have a gnawing recollection of the unpleasant incident which, unless they are happily constituted by nature, will track them through life and create an ever-present sense of irritation. The journal is amazed at these proceedings, which are a grave blunder even from the administrator's point of view.

BENGALIAN,
21st April 1916.

BENGALIAN,
25th April 1916.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

215. "Seven accused saved from transportation for life"—such is the heading of a report of a referred trial just disposed of by Mr. Justice Oldfield of the Madras High Court, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*. It happened in this wise: Kariappa and six others who were accused of murdering a woman were tried by the Sessions Judge of Trichinopoly with the help of assessors. The journal says assessors because trial by jury is denied to the people of the Madras Presidency in murder cases. The assessors found all the accused not guilty, and in all civilized countries with this verdict before him the Judge could have no other option but to acquit or discharge the accused. However, in India there is the apology of the trial by jury and so the Trichinopoly Judge had no difficulty in not only differing from the assessors but passing the severe sentence of transportation for life on all the accused. The unfortunate men appealed against this finding to the High Court, where a strange thing happened. The two Judges, Mr. Justice Ayling and Mr. Justice Napier, were not unanimous—the former was for conviction and the latter for acquittal. The matter was then referred to a third Judge, Mr. Justice Oldfield, with the result that all the accused were acquitted. This case unmistakably proves that what is called the administration of justice depends

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA
22nd April 1916.

on the mental attitude of the Judge. Fancy one District Judge and three High Court Judges had the same evidence before them, yet two of them came to an altogether different conclusion from what the other two arrived at!

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
24th April 1916.

216. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that on the 17th April last, Calcutta in the midst of various other sensational incidents was startled to read the report of an

alleged political outrage of a most daring character, occurring at Naihati. The police enquiry, however, elicited the fact that there was nothing political in the affair. On the contrary, two European employes of the Kankinara Jute Mills were implicated in it. They were put on their trial before the Sub-divisional Officer of Barrackpur, and one of them, Mr. J. Foreman, Engineer of the Kankinara Jute Mills, who was charged with firing a gun and endangering human life, was convicted and fined Rs. 150. The accused pleaded guilty and stated that they were out shooting jackals at night and mistook the constables for jackals in the darkness, but the Court Inspector on behalf of the prosecution argued that the night in question was a clear, moonlight one. Apparently the trying Magistrate did not attach much significance to this fact, for otherwise the nominal fine of Rs. 150 imposed on the accused for firing at three constables is inexplicable. This incident shows that there is a class of Anglo-Indians who, when armed with guns, are apt to mistake a "native" for a jackal or some other animal. The journal need hardly say that if these three constables had been accidentally shot by some Bengali youths, the latter would have been sent to jail with hard labour for many years, if not hanged.

(c)—Jails.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
26th April 1916.

217. Of the many varying causes for the decrease in English prison population, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, two are remarkable. One is that the fall in the num-

ber of persons committed to prison "can be attributed, at least to some degree, to a higher standard of conduct." In other words, England is growing more civilized! The *Patrika* is more interested in the other reason, which is that "there is a growing desire amongst Magistrates to exhaust the alternatives which the law affords before actual commitment to prison." The necessary result of such a procedure is the acquittal of a considerable number of prisoners. Why should not this practice be introduced into this country? In other words, why should not Magistrates in India be enjoined to exhaust all legal alternatives before committing the accused to prison? The English prison has been actually converted into a "father-in-law's house," as it is called here. A son-in-law in India passes his time very comfortably when he is a guest of his wife's father. Hence a certain class of hardened or starving criminals in this country, when committed to prison, mockingly remark that they are going to their father-in-law's house! In England, it is the young who are chiefly affected by the "futile" system of short sentence. Starving people—and their number is larger in times of scarcity—are sure of some food in jail, however coarse and insufficient it may be. So they steal and secure for themselves a year's or six months' imprisonment. The liberality of Indian Magistrates in sentencing prisoners to long terms is proverbial, and the poor starving wretches easily find themselves lodged in their "father-in-law's house" for many months, where they get at least a mouthful of rice and *dāl*, though they have to work hard, so hard indeed, that they often break down and die.

BENGALIEE,
21st April 1916.

218. The *Bengalee*, writes that formerly life-convicts in the Andamans were given self-supporting tickets after the expiry of ten years' transportation; in other words, after

the expiry of this period, contingent on good behaviour, they were permitted to live at large on the islands and work for themselves. However, it is understood that this salutary rule will be seriously modified in the case of those political offenders who were sentenced to long terms of transportation after what are known as the Alipore bomb case, the Nasik conspiracy case, etc. These men will not be granted tickets-of-leave at all, but will be condemned to complete

their term of sentence within the jail walls. If this is really so, the change will be an unfortunate one in all respects. These misguided people have already suffered severely for their sins. However, quite apart from the question of the severity of their sufferings, why should any difference be made between political offenders and other criminals? If any difference be made at all, why should it be a difference for the worse? Political offenders, in all civilized countries, are treated more humanely and considerately than ordinary malefactors; but here the practice is quite opposite. A confirmed criminal fares far better than a political offender. In fact the jail life of an ordinary criminal is not half so bad as that of a political convict.

(d)—*Education.*

219. The *Bengalee* writes that a recent communication announces an important recommendation made by the Presidency College Committee. The Committee have recommended the abolition of the distinction between the Provincial Educational Service and the Imperial Educational Service. It is a recommendation which public opinion warmly supports. The distinction is artificial, in most cases racial, and sometimes insulting to the members of the Provincial Educational Service. In the meantime the pay and prospects of the Indian professors of the Presidency College will be improved. This is something, no doubt, but it is not enough. It is only a partial remedy for the distemper. It is the invidious distinction, largely based upon race, that creates irritation and unrest. The students, while they read in the class-room the great lessons of equality, see before their eyes during every minute of their college life a travesty of these lessons embodied in the distinctions in rank and emoluments between their European and Indian professors. If these distinctions were based on merit, they would not object. However, merit is not always a passport to the higher Educational Service. The colour-bar operates as a grievous disqualification. In the temple of learning, equality between teachers and teachers, except such natural inequality as merit may create, should be manifest in every proceeding of the authorities. It is a lesson by itself. The reverse is dangerous; it must create irritation and discontent.

BENGALÉE,
27th April 1916.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

220. Remarking on the election of Municipal Commissioners and the power of nomination by Government, the *Bengalee* writes that the manner in which the recommendations are made is often open to grave objection. It is generally the Subdivisional Officer who makes the first recommendations. Too often he lends his ears to a particular party which may have opportunities of frequent access to him, and which seeks to poison his mind by all sorts of *ex-parte* statements, which may or may not be true, but which he has no means of verifying. He is after all a human being, and is apt to yield to personal pressure and the bewitching influence of soft words. The result is that the nominations are frequently dictated by the party which has the ears of the Magistrate. The journal knows of a case where in 1913 all the nominations were made with a view to strengthen a particular party and prevent the election of a particular Chairman. The tactics failed, but it was most unseemly for the Government to identify itself with one party or other in a municipal controversy. The Government should hold the balance evenly; for it is above all parties. However, this is not always done. Local pressure and canvassing often prove too powerful. Hence the sooner the system of nomination by Government is done away with, the better for local self-government.

BENGALÉE,
19th April 1916.

(h)—General.

HABLUL MATIN,
19th April 1916.221. Writing on this subject, the *Hablul Matin* says it is prepared to admit that at a time when the Empire is engaged in a terrible war against a formidable enemy, Government should exercise plenary powers for the preservation of internal peace. There can be no doubt that the public of Bengal will accept the assurance of His Excellency the Governor that the allegations against the interned persons were investigated with the greatest care. Although His Excellency has declared that he and his colleagues are responsible for any mistake that has been made, it cannot be said with certainty that there is not a single innocent person among the two hundred who have been subjected to internment. The journal, therefore, ventures to submit to His Excellency the Governor that the allegations against the interned persons should be explained, if any petition is made on their behalf, to a responsible body of non-officials such as the members of the Legislative Council under a pledge of secrecy.HABLUL MATIN,
19th April 1916.222. A feeling of intense grief and consternation has come over the Moslem community in Bengal, writes the *Hablul Matin*, at the order passed upon Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the learned editor of the *Al-Hilal*, prohibiting him from remaining in the province. As is usual in proceedings under the Press and the Defence Acts, the charges are vague and the aggrieved person cannot possibly have an idea of the offence with which he is charged. Maulana Azad is perhaps the most eloquent and enthusiastic preacher of the Muhammadan religion, and the cause of Islam will suffer by his enforced retirement from mission work. His political views may not be acceptable to Government, but he is more of a preacher than a politician. He leads the simple life of a dervish and is respected by the Moslem community for his pious and austere mode of life. There are thousands of Moslems who look upon Maulana Azad as their spiritual guide, and the order of the Government of Bengal will be regarded by them as a personal affliction. It is not the learned Maulana but the Islamic community that will suffer by this order.AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
19th April 1916.

Internment of Satyendra Chandra Mitra.

223. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that the internment of Babu Satyendra Chandra Mitra, M.A., B.L., Vakil of the High Court, who has been confined at Jazirachur (Faridpur), is greatly agitating the public mind just now. His case is certainly inexplicable and very hard. He and his father aged 70 have memorialized the Government of Bengal to reconsider his case, but up till now they have not been favoured with any reply. As usual in such cases, Babu Satyendra Chandra says he is quite ignorant of the nature of his alleged offence, and is ready to establish his innocence. In England every accused person invariably knows what he or she is accused of. Why should there be a different rule here? In short, why should not Babu Satyendra Chandra know why he has been deprived of his liberty? When the British Government can safely disclose the grounds of the internment of a person, what prevents the authorities here from doing it? It is this mysterious official way which makes the administration so unpopular in India. There can be no possible objection to Babu Satyendra Chandra's prayer to be set at liberty and placed under police surveillance. As a matter of fact, a large number of political suspects move about freely under police surveillance and Babu Satyendra Chandra only asks that the same method may be adopted in his case in a more stringent form. As long as no charge is formulated and brought home against this gentleman, he must be presumed to be innocent. If he is really so, do not those who bring about his ruin by blasting his future career incur a very serious responsibility before God and man?BENGALIEE,
21st April 1916.

The internments.

224. Commenting on the internments under the Defence of India Act, the *Bengalee* says it recently called attention to certain cases, and urged that as in the case of persons deported in 1908 under Regulation III of 1818, suitable provision should be made for the maintenance of their families. As the result of the enquiries that the journal has made, it is glad to learn that this has been done

in some cases, and in others the matter is under investigation. The paper has, however, no desire to disguise the strong opinion that it entertains against the Defence of India Act. It is a serious encroachment upon the rights of personal liberty. It is a very grave matter to deprive a man of his personal liberty, upon an *ex-parte* statement submitted by the police which he has no means of challenging. Reasons of State are all very good in their way; but they are sometimes inexplicable, and may cause grave hardship. It can only be hoped that the interned persons will not be detained an hour longer than is absolutely necessary, and that they will be treated with the leniency which their unfortunate position so urgently demands.

225. Writing on this subject, the *Bengalee* remarks that in India, whatever may be the perils from anarchist intrigues, the dangers of espionage exist in an

The Internments.

infinitesimal proportion as compared to their magnitude in the United Kingdom. Despite the grave perils of the situation, it is consoling to notice how the English instinct of liberty asserts itself and how the Government provides as many facilities as are practicable for safeguarding the interests of personal liberty, while administering an unpopular measure deemed necessary for the safety of the State. Regulation 14 B, which has been framed as a matter of emergency under the provisions of the English Defence of the Realm Act, empowers the Government in terms to imprison British citizens without trial: and, as originally administered, was accompanied by the unfortunate practice of not informing the arrested person of the charge on which he was detained. The Home Secretary has initiated a departure. Could there be any possible objection to this practice being followed in India? There would be no publicity about the proceedings—no parade incidental to an open trial; but the interned person would know what he is detained for and what his offence is. Even from the purely administrative point of view, such a procedure would be expedient, as much of the irritation caused is due to the withholding of all knowledge of the offence committed even from the person concerned. The laws are indeed silent when the State is at war. However, it is not law but the commonest justice to tell a person why he has been punished. If that is not done, the community are apt to sympathise with him, for they cannot rise above the elementary feelings of common human nature. There is also another aspect of the question which is not to be overlooked. The interned person must be released some day or other. When he regains his liberty the memory of his treatment will be one of the most unpleasant recollections of his life. He will infect others with this feeling; the very mystery of his sufferings will excite sympathy. If internment is deemed necessary, is it not expedient for the Government to reduce to a minimum the volume of sympathy which the interned person cannot fail to excite, when the proceedings are shrouded in an impenetrable veil of secrecy? The journal believes that in Bengal judicial opinion is taken upon the police reports concerning interned persons. However, so far as the paper is aware, the person interned is not furnished with any statement showing the grounds for the order of internment.

BENGALÉE,
28th April 1916.

226. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that Hem Chandra Sen thus tells his tale of misery. His family consists of

Victims of the Indian Defence Act.

himself, two brothers (Birendra Nath Sen and Heron Kumar Sen), and three female members, all inhabitants of Beniachong, Sylhet, recently living at No. 18, Harrison Road, Calcutta. On the 10th April, at about 10-30 P.M., a C.I.D. officer, Babu Kali Sudoy, accompanied by several police officers and constables, called on the three brothers and served them each with a separate order of the Government of Bengal, directing them to leave the Province within 24 hours. They had, however, very little money, so the following morning, Hem Chandra went to the Calcutta Police Office and applied for their travelling expenses. There was some discussion and it was decided by the C.I.D. officers that the travelling expenses of the female members could not be paid as they had not been ordered to leave Bengal. They might be left behind, but the C.I.D. officers would not undertake their maintenance. As regards the three brothers, nothing was paid on the plea that it was not customary to make such provision

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
22nd April 1916.

in the case of persons belonging to another province. The brothers might apply to the Magistrate on reaching their destination. So they were left to shift for themselves as best they could by begging, borrowing or stealing. They managed to leave Calcutta somehow or other and arrived at their native village in due time. This case reminds the journal of the Defence of the Realm Act of England. In almost every case in which pure or Germanised Englishmen are interned, the fullest particulars for taking this drastic action are sought for public information and are ungrudgingly given. How differently are the victims of the Defence of India Act treated! They are interned—that is all that they and the public know. What objection can the authorities here have to disclose the grounds on which people are spirited away and imprisoned in certain places, sometimes very undesirable localities? Why are people harassed and driven to starvation and treated like pariah dogs by the C.I.D. subordinates, against whom they cannot formulate any definite charge? It is hoped that the case of Hem Chandra Sen will attract the serious notice of the Assam authorities. Here is a man who is trying to earn an honest livelihood, but is prevented from doing so! Such an act can never be approved of by God or man.

BENGALÉE,
23rd April 1916.

227. The *Bengalée* writes that there is a very strong feeling amongst the Muhammadan community with regard to the suppression of some of the Muhammadan

Two unpopular measures. newspapers in Bengal. Three Urdu papers have ceased to exist, and the journal quite agrees with a Moslem contemporary in thinking that the extinction of responsible organs of news must stimulate the spread of false rumours and lessen the chances of their correction. From the point of view of the Government itself this is undesirable. The journal believes that both the Press Act and the Defence of India Act will form the subject of resolutions at the approaching Burdwan session of the Provincial Moslem League. Hindus and Muhammadans are united in their condemnation of both these measures.

BENGALÉE
23rd April 1916.

228. The *Mussalman* of Calcutta makes the startling statement, writes the *Bengalée*, that the Government of Bengal has subsidized a Moslem journal and "has been

An alleged subsidized paper. pleased to pay Rs. 9,526 as subscription to that paper." The Government should clear up the matter. The days of subsidized papers are past and gone, and the Government has definitely abandoned a policy which in a moment of infatuation it had adopted. It can hardly be credited that the Government of Lord Carmichael has subsidized any newspaper; but as the allegation is publicly made, it should be publicly disavowed.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA
25th April 1916.

229. One of the questions put at the Punjab Legislative Council, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, elicited the fact that the Punjab Government spent about Rs. 18,000 in

State subsidy to newspapers. purchasing certain newspapers. The journal says it cannot congratulate the three subsidized Punjab papers on their good luck. Money is no doubt desirable, but it must not be acquired at the sacrifice of a good name. If chastity is the most precious possession of a woman, so is independence that of a newspaper. However, how can a journalist criticise fairly and impartially the acts and measures of a Government when he is under pecuniary obligation to it? Journalism is a very sacred and honourable profession. A newspaper should, therefore, never prostitute itself but, like Cæsar's wife, be always above reproach. The fate of the late proprietor of the defunct Bengali paper, *Sulav Samachar*, should be an object-lesson to all subsidized newspapers. The State should not offer money to a newspaper, nor should a newspaper demoralize itself by accepting it when offered by the State. When this rule is violated a scandal is the result. There is a grim humour in the way the subsidized Punjab papers were disposed of. The number of copies of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, purchased by the Government, were distributed to colleges and schools. However, is not this paper a bitter opponent of Indian interests? The students of the Punjab schools and colleges were thus made to read the politics of a journal which is poison to them! The officials would make wry faces if they saw an Indian student reading one of his national papers; but they did not see the impropriety of forcing on Indians an Anglo-Indian newspaper which speaks contemptuously of their national customs and

manners, and ridicules their political aspirations! The *Patrika* regrets that the Government of Bengal has also adopted a similar policy, though not to the same extent as the Punjab Government.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

230. Referring to the departure of twenty Bengalis from Chandernagore for active service with the French army, the *Bengalee* writes that Mr. C. C. Ray, of Dupleix College, an earnest worker in the *swadeshi* period, impressed upon the volunteers the sacredness of their mission. He addressed the volunteers, exhorting them to behave well in foreign lands as they went with a heavy weight of responsibility upon their shoulders. The whole of India, he said, would watch with keen interest their doings in the battlefield and it was for them to justify the action that has been taken by the French Government and to remove from their nation the stigma of cowardice. Mr. Ray need not fear. The Bengalis already stand vindicated as soldiers of mercy and they will give a still better account of themselves as combatant soldiers. These twenty young men will prove in the fields of Europe what seventy million Indians can do. Is not this trust and confidence a better and nobler thing than searches and internments?

BENGALÉE,
19th April 1916.

231. High English education, writes the *Bengalee*, has infused a new life into the Muhammadan community throughout India, and to-day they stand side by side with their Hindu fellow-countrymen in the eager demand for political rights. The speech which Mr. Rasul delivered as President of the Bengal Moslem League is most instructive. There was a time when Mr. Rasul stood forth alone, save and except Mr. Abul Kasim, in defending the principles of the Indian National Congress and in urging united action between Hindus and Muhammadans in the assertion of their political privileges. Fifteen years ago they stood isolated and apart from the rest of the Muhammadan community. They were more or less political outcasts. To-day they are honoured leaders of their community. What may not be the future of a community that within so short a space of time has achieved so great a result? It is a matter of pride to them and of thankfulness to the Hindus, for they find their ranks strengthened in the great battle for constitutional liberty by the accession of nearly one-third of their own number. To-day the clouds that hung over the political situation have rolled away, and at this supreme moment, on the eve of a political readjustment, the great Indian communities stand shoulder to shoulder in pressing their common demands. The aspiration for self-government has united all India and has proved a cement stronger than any which the imagination of priest or prophet could anticipate. The pity of it is that those whose predecessors were instrumental in contributing to it stand aghast at the result of their own handiwork. Some of them, Canute-like, would roll back the rising tide. Vain hope! The world-forces are against them. Impotency will be marked on every line of their effort.

BENGALÉE,
26th April 1916.

F. P. McKINTY,

Special Assistant.

11, CAMAC STREET,

CALCUTTA,

The 29th April 1916.

